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U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ARMS RACE ESCALATION

LD130837 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The first live testing of an American antisatellite weapon, scheduled for today, arouses sharp protest in the United States as well as in other countries. Washington is taking a most dangerous step, escalating the arms race and spreading it to space in the framework of its "star wars" program. The United States is beginning the deployment of a new class of weapons: strike space means. But this is done despite the fact that 2 years ago the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to take antisatellite systems to space. But in case the test is conducted today the USSR, as it has officially announced, will consider itself free from its commitment. A recent statement by the Soviet news agency TASS stressed that the entire responsibility for the further course of development would rest with the American side.

CONGRESSMENS' MOVE TO HALT ASAT TEST REJECTED

LD122302 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 12 TASS -- Having yielded to the pressure from the U.S. Administration, the District Court has rejected the action which had been brought by a group of congressmen and American scientists in order to prevent the U.S. test of anti-satellite weapons. "Motivating" its decision, the district judge stated that the action was "political" and therefore should not be considered in court.

The ruling came just a few hours after the administration demanded that the judicial bodies should take appropriate steps. The action reflected the growing anxiety in the United States over plans of militarisation of outer space. Now that the action was rejected, the administration paved the way to testing the ASAT system, planned, according to some data, for September 13.

MBFR SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES UPCOMING TALKS

LD121759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 12 Sep 85

["Topical Problems of International Life" program, presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! Our broadcast today deals with one of the sectors of the diplomatic front where our country is waging a persistent struggle for the consolidation of peace, security, and disarmament. This is the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Representatives of the two opposed military-political alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, are taking part in them. These talks are taking place in the Hofburg Palace in the Austrian capital, Vienna. For this reason, they are often simply called the Vienna talks. In 2 weeks time the next round of the Vienna talks starts. The dialogue in the Hofburg Palace has already been going on for 10 years, but so far no agreement of any sort has been achieved. What is the main reason for this unsatisfactory situation? I am putting this question to Ambassador Valerian Vladimirovich Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation at the Vienna talks, who is taking part in our program.

[Mikhaylov] The subject of the Vienna talks in itself, of course, is not simple.

However, the main reason for the lack of positive results so far and the impasse which has arisen in Vienna lies, to be frank, in the reluctance and unwillingness of the United States, and its closest NATO allies, to negotiate seriously with Warsaw Pact states about lowering the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides. It is only necessary to look at the proposals by Western participants in the talks, which they have put forward so far in Vienna, for it to become obvious that all their proposals have a one-sided, biased nature. They are calculated, in essence, not for the achievement of equally weighted, mutually acceptable accord, but for the imposition on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, under various kinds of far-fetched pretexts, of conditions which would put them in an unfavorable and constricted position in comparison with NATO oountries from the point of view of security.

As for the socialist countries participating in the talks, proceeding from the approximate balance of forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which has really become established, they came out in favor, right at the beginning of talks, of mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on a basis of equal numbers or equal percentage and have submitted specific proposals on this account many times. However, this equitable approach has been blocked by Western participants.

In this connection, I will cite a revealing example: The original draft agreement submitted in Vienna by the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries in November 1973 proposed that all -- and I stress all -- its participants should, in the course of 3 years, reduce their armed forces and armaments in an agreed upon region of central Europe by 17 percent on the basis of the approximate uniformity and similarity of type of the units being reduced. The proposal in response by NATO countries put forward the arbitrary demand that the Soviet Union, in the first phase of the agreement, would withdraw from the region of reduction a tank army consisting of 5 divisions, numbering approximately 68,000 men and 1,700 basic combat tanks. And, for the United States, the withdrawal of only 29,000 U.S. soldiers, individually or in units, without armaments and combat equipment, was stipulated. The reduction of armed forces by other NATO countries was put off to a future date.

From the example cited it is evident that, from the very beginning, NATO participants adopted a stance which is a very long way from observance of the principle of not damaging the security of any of the sides, the necessity of which is stated in the actual mandate of the Vienna talks. Nevertheless, NATO representatives, to this very day, are continuing to resort to this selfsame tactical stance. This stance, however, is deprived of realism.

[Charikov] A whole series of recent decisions taken by NATO -- not without pressure from Washington -- has been manifestly directed not at the restraining and limitation of conventional armed forces and armaments, but on their buildup. How can this be reconciled with the aim and sense of the Vienna talks? Does the North Atlantic bloc leadership want a halt to the buildup and lowering of the military confrontation in Europe in general?

[Mikhaylov] This is a legitimate and completely pertinent question. The obstructionist way of acting by NATO representatives in Vienna is by no means accidental. It reflects a certain policy. And indeed, the military-political plans and the practical actions by NATO countries have, particularly in recent times, been more and more in contradiction with the aims of the Vienna talks. Serious doubts inevitably arise as to whether the NATO capitals want reduction of the buildup of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and lowering of the military confrontation in general, as the mandate of the Vienna talks, consistently upheld by socialist countries, demands. Many things point to the fact that the Vienna talks are being used by the Atlantic politicians more for the sake of appearance, for purposes of screening their true intentions.

In particular, the stubborn reluctance of Western powers to reduce or limit armaments together with personnel strength of forces or to undertake any other possible steps for a real lowering of military confrontation points to this. In other words, at Vienna, as at other talks, socialist countries have to fight attempts by the West to impose on Warsaw Pact states conditions which, in upsetting the present approximate balance of military forces of the sides, would create one-sided advantages for NATO. On such a basis it is, of course, impossible to reach agreement. All this also creates great difficulties and even puts the talks in a spurious position capable of resulting in the loss of their very sense.

[Charikov] Valerian Vladimirovich, in certain utterances by NATO countries' representatives, reference is often made to the so-called problem of numbers and the difficulties of monitoring. How do you regard this? What is the point here?

[Mikhaylov] I must say that the incessant attempts by the Western side arbitrarily to call into question official data on the forces of socialist countries, its proposal of excessive and deliberately unacceptable demands as regards monitoring, and the avoidance, at the same time, of realistic measures for disarmament are nothing but tricks devised in order to screen its reulctance to genuinely negotiate in Vienna.

One should recall that in their draft agreement of 23 June 1983 -- which incidentally remains in force to this day -- Warsaw Pact states proposed a simple and practical solution, to wit: to reduce over the course of 3 years the armed forces of the sides in central Europe, together with their authorized weapons and combat equipment and to agree in principle equal but lowered collective levels of 900,000 men each, including 700,000 each in land forces, for each alliance irrespective of any divergences in appraisals of the present strength of forces of the sides in this region. In brief, it was proposed that, having put aside the useless and hopeless arguments about figures, to concentrate efforts on the achievement of the end result of the reductions. However, NATO also took up a negative stance in relation to this proposal.

[Charikov] Yes, I remember well this situation and the press conference in the Hofburg Palace, when the Western delegations rejected the draft agreement without any explanation. At that time, many journalists asked the question: Where is there a way out, does one exist at all? Incidentally, this is also of interest to many of our radio listeners. Valerian Vladimirovich, do you believe that there is, all the same, a possibility of progress in Vienna?

[Mikhaylov] Yes, there is a way out. The possibility of progress also exists, but its realization depends not only on the position of the Warsaw Pact countries. The achievement of mutually useful accords in Vienna will become possible if Western participants finally review their unconstructive way of acting and correctly adjust their position. There is a completely realistic basis for the achievement of a specific, practical accord in the near future. It is contained in the draft of basic provisions of an agreement about initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of land forces and armaments in central Europe and subsequent stabilization of the level of armed forces and armaments of the sides in this region -- a draft submitted by the Soviet delegation on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries at the Vienna talks on 14 February this year.

In submitting the above-mentioned proposal, socialist countries were proceeding from the fact that in the deadlock situation which has arisen at the talks, when conditions do not exist for the elaboration of a broad-scale accord, there is sense in searching for an agreement, if only partial, on those questions which can, so it seems, be resolved now. Specifically, the proposal by the socialist countries envisages a reduction during the year starting when the proposed agreement enters into force, of USSR and U.S. forces in Central Europe, together with their authorized armaments, correspondingly by 20,000 and 13,000 men, with a subsequent non-increase or, as they say, freeze for 2 years in the level of armed forces and armaments of the sides in the given region.

In the meantime, the NATO countries have not given their answer on the essence of our proposal. The nature of this answer will show whether NATO capitals in fact desire the success of the Vienna talks. So, Igor Pavlovich, whether the forthcoming round will be productive depends on our Western partners at the talks.

[Charikov] Thank you, Valerian Vladimirovich. Well, comrades, our conversation is coming to an end. I would like in conclusion to advance the following idea: The Vienna talks are being conducted on questions of arms of the conventional type, not nuclear arms. It seems they are inferior in terms of significance to those taking place not far away in Geneva. However, comrades, you will agree that peace and security in the central European region, and maybe in the whole world, will not become more stable nor people more confident about their future, if military confrontation continues to remain in the center of this continent, a continent which twice in the past century has been the seat of world wars.

I think the utterances by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his conversation in the Kremlin with Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, are very applicable to the situation which has arisen at the Veinna talks. He said: Our proposal for scaling down the race of all types of arms is on the negotiating table. If the relevant states, first and foremost the United States, have the desire to come to an understanding on all these questions affecting the fate of entire peoples, this can be done effectively and without delay. The truth of this utterance, comrades, is evident, it is borne out in everyday reality by the principled foreign policy stance of our state. Our broadcast has come to an end. Goodbye comrades, all the best to you!

U.S. REJECTS NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

LD112119 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 11 TASS -- Washington again demonstrated its reluctance to work toward improving the situation in Europe and reiterated that it was going to carry on with its large-scale military preparations. At a news conference here a spokesman for the White House rejected the Soviet Union's proposal on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. At the same time he answered affirmatively when asked whether President Reagan intended to continue building up the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons.

ISRAELYAN ADDESSES NONPROLIFERATION SESSION

LD121722 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 12 TASS -- At the third nuclear non-proliferation treaty review conference, in session at the Palace of Nations here, the main committees are discussing the course of implementation of the most important provisions of the treaty.

Just as at the plenary meetings of the conference, most of its participants unanimously emphasised the priority need of the early termination and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, noting the importance of the USSR's unilateral action -- the moratorium on all nuclear explosions with the simultaneous call upon the United States to join in the initiative. The FRG representative alone tried to put to doubt the significance of undelayed solution of the problem of ending nuclear tests, and make anti-Soviet pronouncements.

Many delegations, including some from Western countries, qualified that as the desire to prevent the creation at the conference of a constructive spirit aimed at ensuring the success of the conference the results of which are bound to consolidate the international non-proliferation regime.

V. Israelyan, deputy head of the USSR delegation, addressed today the first main committee which is discussing the implementation by the parties to the treaty of the obligation stipulated in Article 6. He noted that in the opinion of the Soviet Union the freezing of nuclear armaments by all nuclear states, primarily the USSR and USA, could become a major step in preventing nuclear war. The Soviet Union, he said, put forward a series of proposals aimed at ending the nuclear arms race on earth and at preventing it from being spread to outer space.

Soviet Contributions to Treaty

LD111845 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

Expansion of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy is one of the most important questions now being considered at the third conference taking stock of the Nuclear Non-Prolifereation Treaty, which is now under way in Geneva.

It is important, it is said in Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the participants in the conference, that atomic energy should really become an asset of the whole of mankind and serve only the interest of peace and construction.

In speeches at the conference and in the documents which have been distributed the Soviet delegation convincingly showed the growing contribution which is being made by the USSR to the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Soviet Union is helping many countries to resolve energy generating problems through creating and developing nuclear engineering. 7 reactors were constructed and put into exploitation abroad over the period that passed since the previous conference. Another 22 reactors are under construction in different countries.

The USSR is also rendering assistance in establishing the scientific-research basis necessary for the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Scientific-research centres are being established which make it possible to conduct fundamental and applied research in different areas of science and technology, to train national cadres of scientists and specialists.

The Soviet Union maintains the most active and close cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy with other socialist countries within the framework on the council for mutual economic assistance. On the basis of the international division of labour about 50 industrial enterprises and associations of 8 CEMA member countries are manufacturing sophisticated nuclear powered equipment and instruments.

The Soviet Union renders great technical assistance to developing countries in peaceful uses of atomic energy through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The speeched of most of the delegations at the conference were keynoted by the thought that really broad international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy is possible only in conditions of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

U.S. 'SABOTAGING' LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

LD121402 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 12 Sep 85

["Countering U.S. Diktat in the Oceans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 12 TASS -- The United States not only has refused to sign the Law of the Sea Convention, which has now been joined by 159 states, but is actually subverting it and sabotaging the work of the preparatory commission for the International Sea Bottom Agency and the International Law of the Sea Tribunal, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, has stated here. "The purpose of this policy is clear: It is to prevent the use of the sea bottom in accordance with the convention in the interests of all the states and to put into effect its own unilateral regime, clearing the way for the uncontrollable plunder of the resources of the international region by transnational corporations, dominated by U.S. capital."

Vladimir Lomeyko today held a briefing at the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in connection with the completion in Geneva of a regular session of the preparatory commission, set up in 1982 by the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference simultaneously with the resolution on the adoption of a new U.N. Law of the Sea Convention. The convention envisions, in particular, the first international organization in human history called upon to ensure the industrial development of the resources of the international area of the sea bottom which is outside national jurisdiction. The United Nations characterized those resources as a common legacy of mankind.

The commission has already done a good deal to prepare the ground for the work of the International Agency on the Sea Bottom and the International Law of the Sea Tribunal. However, Vladimir Lomeyko said, "it is coming against great difficulties, primarily in registering the claims of states to parts of the sea bottom. The main cause of these difficulties lies in destructive policy of the present-day U.S. Administration towards the preparatory commission and the convention as a whole."

The United States, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman continued, ignores not only the stipulations of the convention and the decisions of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference but also the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference but also the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, in particular, a resolution passed in December 1983, which calls upon all the countries to refrain from any actions subverting the goals and tasks of the convention.

The U.S. Administration promptly went over from statements on non-recognition of the regime of sea bottom operations under the convention to practical actions in violation of the convention. At first it blessed a secret conspiracy of transnational consortiums, which divided behind the back of the preparatory commission the more promising areas of the sea bottom, and then goaded some of its allies into signing in August 1984 a separate agreement sanctioning that share-out. Under the cover of that "agreement" and arrogating to itself the functions of the preparatory commission, the U.S. authorities issued licenses to parts of the international area of the sea bottom. "This already constitutes an open challenge to the preparatory commission, which has adequately met it," Vladimir Lomeyko said.

He stressed the importance of the declaration approved by the Geneva session, which qualifies the regime established by the convention and by the resolutions of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference as the only regime for exploration and development of resources in the international area of the sea bottom.

Under the declaration, any claims, agreements and actions outside the framework of the preparatory commission are incompatible with the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention.

"The Soviet Union welcomes this declaration and is fully in solidarity with it," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

USSR-U.S. TALKS ON ASIAN PROBLEMS BEGIN

AU121102 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Pierre Bocev report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Sept 12 (AFP) -- High-level U.S.-Soviet talks opened here today on Asian problems for the first time in several years, officials announced. The talks involve Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and the Pacific, Paul Wolfowitz, the Foreign Ministry and U.S. Embassy said, declining to give futher details. Observers here believed that the two-day talks would review pontential crisis spots in the Far East, concentrating on Indochina and relations between North and South Korea.

No communique will be issued after these talks, which American sources here were describing as an exchange of views rather than negotiations on regional conflicts.

ARKHIPOV GREETS INTERNATIONAL FAIR PARTICIPANTS

PM121310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Eve of the Opening"]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow in connection with the forthcoming opening of the "Interbytmash-85" exhibition. Addressing the meeting, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, greeted the participants in the show and wished the exhibition successful work.

U.S. REACTIONS TO GORBACHEV INITIATIVE CITED

PM121014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Roundup "based on PRAVDA correspondent and TASS reports for 11 September:" "Averting the War Threat"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union considers its primary task in the world arena to be to prevent war, end the arms race, and reduce arms and persistently advocates an end to the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals, the curbing of military rivalry, and the strengthening of trust and peaceful cooperation. This is the main point of the broad international reactions to M.S. Gorbachev's answers to questions from the American magazine TIME. The world press is also commenting animatedly on M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with J. Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and prime minister of Rhine-Westphalia Land (FRG).

U.S. President R. Reagan has had a meeting at the White House with the group of American senators who visited the Soviet Union recently and met with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The White House disclosed nothing about the content of the talk, but afterward the senators answered journalists' questions. Group leader R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, reported that in the course of the meeting with the President, attended by Secretary of State G. Shultz, the senators presented Reagan with a joint statement. In Byrd's words, each of the senators shared with the President his impressions of the meeting with the Soviet leader. Senator P. Sarbanes noted that the holding of Soviet-American meetings is now particularly important for achieving mutual understanding. For his part, Senator C. Pell pointed out that the testing of an antisatellite weapon by the United States "is clouding the summit atmosphere." "Instead of rejecting outright proposals from the USSR like the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe," he stressed, "we should study them and respond." Senator G. Mitchell reported that at the meeting with Reagan he had recommended to the President that he agree to "certain limitations" on research in the field of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" with a view to achieving "substantial reductions" in Soviet offensive systems. The President listened attentively to these recommendations, Mitchell stated, but gave no answer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes about the anxiety in Washington in connection with the Soviet Union's "peace offensive." "Administration spokesmen have indicated that they are particularly concerned about M.S. Gorbachev's interview with TIME magazine, which has generated broad reactions. To this day, President Reagan is resisting the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives. Some of his advisers consider that no accord must be reached with Moscow," the newspaper points out. "These are dangerous arguments," it goes on, "and promise nothing through the end of this century but heightened tension and an unprecedented increase in the military budget without any increase in security. The White House's efforts aimed at playing down the significance of the upcoming summit are linked with fears that M.S. Gorbachev will come across as a vigorous fighter for peace unless Reagan can show that he too wants a reasonable agreement."

The Soviet leader, THE WASHINGTON POST states, noted that the USSR would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe if the United States did likewise. The support which M.S. Gorbachev expressed at his meeting with J. Rau for "the creation of such a zone is an integral part of Moscow's line of encouraging demands enjoying support among West European social democratic parties.

West European diplomats say that the American allies in Europe, and particularly in West Germany, would like to see some progress in one of the arms control fields as a result of the summit meeting."

In view of the American CBS television company, the Soviet proposal for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe hits at the ver heart of the Reagan administration's arguments in favor of resuming production of chemical weapons.

COMMENTS OF U.S. LEADERS ON SUMMIT REVIEWED

LD121148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Sep (TASS) -- Political circles in Washington are showing a great deal of interest in concrete proposals aimed at improving Soviet-American relations as set out in the replies given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the American magazine TIME. The question of what course the administration intends to pursue during preparations for the talks in Geneva is posed at various forums. In particular, one such question was put to Vice President G. Bush during his speech in the Commonwealth Club in California. G. Bush gave assurances that the United States was for development of trade and other relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time, he made this dependent on "creation of a climate in political relations." However, when political questions or questions connected with limiting the arms race were being dealt with, the vice president would point out that one should not proceed from, as he put it, "excessive demands." Enlarging on this thought, he stated that the meeting can only result in the agenda being drawn up, the agenda that would, subsequently, determine the work of the U.S. and USSR delegates both at the Geneva talks and as far as questions of bilateral relations are concerned.

The speech made by K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is also noteworthy in this context. He made a speech in the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. According to him, the Strategic Defense Initiative and the creation of antisatellite weapons are not subject to discussion and are aimed at safeguarding the policy of restraint [politka sderzhivaniya] and of strengthening strategic stability. It was clear from his speech that the development of these militarist programs should facilitate progress at the talks in Geneva, although, in point of fact -- and this is clear to everyone -- an approach of this kind places substantial impediments along the path of these talks.

One further example. The State Department spokesman at a briefing for journalists was literally attacked by correspondents on questions of the U.S. position at the anticipated meeting in Geneva. In particular, he was asked to comment on the report which appeared in the U.S. press concerning the readiness of the Soviet Union to reduce, on a reciprocal basis with the United States, the total number of strategic delivery vehicles [nositelii], both ballistic missiles and bombers, in the event of the consent of the U.S. side to undertake a ban on new antimissile defense systems and also antisatellite weapons. The State Department spokesman avoided a reply to this, using the text prepared in advance, and reasoned: The most suitable forum, he said, for discussing such questions is the Geneva talks. The U.S. delegation, he asserted, has a broad mandate for conducting talks there. The journalists were not satisfied with this vague explanation, and asked the State Department representative straight out whether he could clearly say all the same whether the administration was prepared to accept as the basis for the talks with the Soviet Union the very idea which the Soviet side is proposing, to wit: the Soviet Union's substantial reduction of offensive nuclear weapons in the event the United States does not implement its "star wars" program.

The reply by the State Department spokesman boiled down to the fact that irrespective of whether it is a matter of discussing a concept or possible "specific exchanges" [razmeni], as he put it, he would not wish to reply to this question.

The conclusion follows from this that the United States, judging by everything, is not prepared in principle to forego its developments in the sphere of "star wars," even if it were a question of a substantial reduction of strategic nuclear forces.

REAGAN POURS 'ABUSE' ON USSR PRIOR TO SUMMIT

LD121551 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1445 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] At the center of world press attention is the preparation in the USSR and the United States for the summit meeting, which is due to be held in November. The degree of thoroughness of the preparations of the Soviet Union for the meeting can be judged by the measures being taken by our country to improve the political atmosphere in which the meeting is to be held. Suffice it to point to the introduction by us of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and the call to the United States to join it. After all, all real efforts to restrict nuclear weapons started precisely from a nuclear test ban.

The serious nature of Soviet intentions is highly evaluated by the world press, in particular by a number of American papers. THE BOSTON GLOBE for example, says: The Soviet leader is raising expectations on the threshhold of the meeting. He wants to start genuine negotiations in Geneva. But how is the American side preparing for the meeting?

To judge from reports arriving from the United States, they are concerned over there about setting up the press center for the American delegation, the planning and organization of press conferences, and the location of TV cameras. Naturally, this work is important, but if the preparation for the meeting is restricted to how best, to put it in the words of the American press, to show America's first family on television, this causes bewilderment, to put it mildly. As for the main thing, the political luggage which the American side is packing for the meeting, I shall acquaint you with the view of the paper THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan is approaching the November summit as if he were fully determined to continue building up American weapons, and does not want to make even a minimal step likely to lead to agreement at his meeting with the Soviet leader. I quoted an article by the paper's correspondent, Tom Wicker. But what about the President? Yesterday in the "Vremya" program and " The Press Today" you were told of his latest speech. The President poured abuse on the Soviet Union, the nature of which provoked doubts about the sincerity of his desire to lead things towards a constructive dialogue.

At about the same time as the President, the vice president also spoke. George Bush let it be known that the United States still does not want to go half-way to meet the Soviet practical proposal. The vice president again, without producing any proof, accused the USSR of the most varied sins, starting with the supposed unleashing by the Soviet Union of a new spiral in the arms race and ending with mythical violations of human rights.

BOVIN CRITICIZES U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMIT

PM121554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Is This the Way To Prepare for the Meeting?"]

[Text] The U.S. President has repeatedly cited V.I. Lenin in his speeches. There can be no objection to this in principle. Lenin is available to all, be they friends or enemies. His works have been published, according to UNESCO data, in 134 languages of the world's peoples. Lenin is studied both to follow him and to combat him. In any event, the reading of Lenin's works undoubtedly helps to improve political culture, broaden intellectual horizons, and gain a better understanding of the Soviet Union's policy. It is, however, a pity that people in the White House quote Lenin without reading him. Evidently untrained aides let their chief down and he gets himself into trouble.

Here is the latest example: In an interview with representatives of the U.S. college radio network, R. Reagan cited what he described as the following "eloquent" statement of Lenin's: "We must capture East Europe." And one more -- if you'll pardon the expression -- "quotation": "We are organizing the Asian hordes." This, I repeat, was said not by some ordinary "Kremlinologist" or professor of "Sovietology" -- their statements are, as people say, like water off a duck's back. It was said by the U.S. President, the highest official in the country.

It is absurd to even attempt to prove that V.I. Lenin did not utter and could not have uttered the aforementioned words. And it is perhaps pointless to write that the attribution of such words to Lenin is sacrilege. Let us view the issue from another angle: Why did the White House chief find it necessary to resort to such base methods of political propaganda?

In my view, the answer is not too difficult. At this very moment the Americans are preparing for the Geneva summit meeting. In the process of preparing for the Geneva dialogue the United States carried out a new nuclear explosion. In the process of the very same preparations an antisatellite weapon will be tested there in a few days' time. As part of the very same process there has been an escalation of anti-Soviet rhetoric and an intensive desire to distort and discredit our country's policy.

Generally speaking, we have long been accustomed to this. And there may be no particular point in accusing our opponents for the umpteenth time of failing to observe the elementary rules of political polemics. There would be no point -- if times were ordinary. But the present times are not ordinary. A chance exists, still exists, to halt the deterioration in Soviet-American relations, to agree on ending the arms race, and to give people a chance to breathe freely. These, from the USSR's viewpoint, are the objectives of the Geneva meeting.

Our constructive stance was presented in a calm, businesslike, and well-argued fashion by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview with TIME magazine. We do not want confrontation. We do not want to spend money on increasingly terrible and sophisticated weapons. And this is not because we are weak and affected by the notorious American "trump cards" but because we rely on common sense instead of strength.

The logical and convincing nature of the Soviet approach to Geneva and the practical steps already taken by the Soviet Union, including the moratorium on nuclear tests, have in our view created favorable conditions and a favorable political background for the Soviet-American talks.

And it must be said that this is the viewpoint from which world public opinion and a considerable section of the U.S. public have perceived Moscow's invitation to a serious and responsible dialogue, a dialogue leading to specific, tangible political results.

I will cite the opinions of an Englishman and an American. "The White House," S. Hoggart wrote in London's THE OBSERVER, "is preparing to spend the next few weeks coping with what is beginning to look like a global propaganda disaster. As the United States steps up preparations for the November summit, the 'great communicator,' as President Reagan is often called here, finds himself defeated each time...." And now THE WASHINGTON POST, and I quote J. Kraft: "The Russians are scoring propaganda victories along the way to the Geneva summit. The United States could deprive them of this pleasure by putting forward any kind of specific arms control proposal. Hitherto, however, President Reagan has been empasizing propaganda rather than anything substantial." Accurately put. The U.S. Administration is doing everything to avoid "anything substantial." It thinks in different terms. It does not like the positive response encountered by the Soviet approach to the Geneva conversations. It does not like the obvious approval which greets the repeated Soviet proposals on the entire range of disarmament problems. And the task is therefore set: Reduce the effect of the Soviet arguments as much as possible, avoid the essence of questions subject to discussion, and drown real political problems in propaganda cliches to which the western ear is accustomed. It is in this context that the "lessons in Leninism" given to us by the U.S. President must be seen.

I am convinced that the Soviet leaders will not repay R. Reagan in kind. Serious politics demands serious and considered words. The responsibility of the two powers is too great. And so long as there is even the slightest chance of reaching agreement in Geneva, finding and determining spheres of common or parallel interests, and defining the outlines of mutually acceptable compromise solutions, we will struggle for this chance in all earnestness.

WASHINGTON 'STARTING CHEMICAL ARMS RACE'

LD121947 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 12 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Soviet Union has authoritatively and firmly stated that if a zone free from chemical weapons is established in central Europe, the USSR, in line with its basic foreign-policy principles, would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of such a zone. Such guarantee would enter into force if the USA, for its part, acts similarly.

However, Washington is unwilling to act similarly. This is evidence by a statement made by White House spokesman Larry Speakes. According to him, "an attempt to negotiate a chemical weapons ban that applies only to central Europe would undercut these ongoing international efforts to negotiate a total, worldwide ban". Strange logic, indeed. Moreover, according to Washington, verification of such an arrangement in a limited area would prove, it turns out, to be more difficult than on a world scale. A sober-minded person will hardly deny that verification in a limited region is doubtless much simpler.

Of course, the point is not in a desire to achieve a worldwide ban on chemical weapons and not in verification difficulties but in quite another thing. In this case when a zone in central Europe free from chemical weapons is being suggested, the cause of Washington's categorical refusal is a "binary", i.e. dual, one, so to say.

Firstly, the U.S. military-strategic concepts envisage interaction of conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic means of warfare during the conduct of combat operations. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger once stated that the USA would constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical weapons and would consider a possibility of the use of chemical weapons in any military conflict. It is these concepts that the USA is unwilling to abandon. How can Washington speak of any agreement on a "worldwide" ban on chemical weapons?

Secondly, chemical weapons and above all their most barbarous variety -- binary munitions -- are meant to be used, along with nuclear weapons, at the very beginning of military operations precisely in the European Continent. This has been repeatedly and without any embarrassment stated by General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe. How then can a zone free from chemical weapons be established in any part of Europe? No, this obviously does not suit Washington.

When reading pronouncements by the White House spokesman, one recalls another press conference when in April 1984 the President of the United States announced a "bold initiative" which was ostensibly aimed at achieving a "comprehensive global ban on chemical weapons." Already at that time the statement was regarded by journalists with undisguised pessimism. One of them asked the President whether his proposal was a new way to make U.S. Congress allocate funds for chemical weapons. A clear-cut reply to this question has been received: Under the administration's pressure, the House-Senate Conference Committee has decided to allocate funds for the production of binary munitions on neuro-paralytic effect. Thereby yet another step has been made along the lines of the programme for "chemical rearmanent" of America.

As for the statement by Larry Speakes that the USA is taking an active part in the discussion of the question of chemical weapons at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, it should be specified what the activity manifests itself in. Just like in other directions of the limitation of armaments, the USA acts on this question in Geneva in the role of a solution blocker. The draft convention submitted by the United States in April 1984 pushed the talks backwards and led only to an intensification of contradictions between the negotiators.

The chemical arms race which Washington is now starting again will push back the prospect for a ban on chemical weapons, will poison the international situation still more and will sharpen military confrontation as a whole. No "binary" strategems will help Washington to evade accountability to the future.

U.S. 'Reasoning Suspect

LD122049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1321 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Washington is conducting active preparations for chemical warfare, ignoring the strivings of the world community to do away with chemical weapons once and for all. This conclusion follows naturally from the statement made by an official White House spokesman at a briefing with journalists on 11 September. Having expressed the administration's negative reaction to the proposal to create a zone in central Europe free from chemical weapons he then replied in the affirmative to the question: Does the President wish to continue to build up U.S. chemical arsenals?

This, to put it figuratively, gives a reflection in miniature of the U.S. position on the question of banning such barbarous mass annihilation weapons as chemical ones.

The White House spokesman tried to justify Washington's negative attitude to the creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe by saying that discussion of this question "would undermine the efforts to achieve a worldwide ban by way of talks."

But such "reasoning", if one can call it that, is completely at variance with common sense. The proposal to free Europe from chemical weapons which the Warsaw Pact participants made to the NATO countries in January, 1984, stressed that the removal of the threat of chemical warfare for the European states and peoples would allow a considerable reduction in the risk of chemical warfare on the continent and, consequently, throughout the world. Such a step would mark the start of a reduction in chemical arsenals and would promote the strengthening of mutual trust.

It is perfectly clear that it would be easier to implement such measures on a regional scale than on a global one. In the first place, a smaller number of states would be participating; second, it would be easier to agree on practical solutions and implement them. Such measures would undoubtedly assist the efforts being undertaken on a worldwide scale with the aim of concluding as quickly as possible a convention on banning chemical weapons.

The fact that Washington is rejecting the very idea of creating a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe bears witness to its far-reaching plans to use such weapons alongside nuclear weapons as first strike weapons. While allocating West Europe the role of launchpad for U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles, the Pentagon is also counting on flooding it with binary nerve-paralyzing mixture -- this new and even more barbaric type of chemical weapons.

The increased amount of chemical weapons on the territory of West Europe, which is what Washington is heading toward, is deadly dangerous for this densely populated continent. Even the storage of such highly toxic poisonous substances as binary munitions, not to mention their possible use in the event of conflict, could lead to the contamination of large territories and to particularly severe consequences for peaceful inhabitants.

U.S. 'FORCED' TO INTRODUCE S. AFRICAN SANCTIONS

LD112259 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The United States Ambassador to South Africa, Herman Nickel, has returned to Pretoria. Here is a commentary by Mikhail Glebov:

The ambassador was recalled 3 months ago, as it was announced, to register Washington's opposition to human rights violations in South Africa and the apartheid system as a whole. Perhaps, over the past 3 months, the human rights situation in South Africa has improved? On the contrary, it has grown much worse. In an attempt to preserve the foundation of apartheid, the white minority regime introduced a state of emergency and order the Army to take action against the civilian population. Mr Nickel arrived in South Africa as the Army was firing live ammunition at protestors against racial oppression. On Saturday, 11 more victims of police reprisals were buried; among them was a 2-month-old baby smothered by tear gas.

The indications are that the U.S. Administration has decided that it has already shown its opposition to apartheid and the actions of Pretoria. Washington announced sanctions against South Africa with a great deal of pomp and circumstance.

The sanctions ban new loans to South Africa and the export of computers and the transfer of nuclear technology to it. According to the line of reasoning of the U.S. Administration, the return of the American ambassador to South Africa assumes in these circumstances a new significance: It should demonstrate the administration's resolve to bring pressure to bear on Pretoria and demand that it introduce democratic reforms. Indeed, the American ambassador had a lot to say upon his return on his administration's resolute opposition to apartheid which, according to him, is borne out by the American sanctions. The ambassador said, however, that the administration sees no alternative to its policy of constructive engagement, which explains all the moves of the American Administration near neatly.

The brutal reprisals mounted by the South African authorities against the fighters for democracy aroused a storm of protest around the world, the United States included. In these circumstances, the U.S. Administration hastened to take the initiative, in order to take at least some action corresponding to the overall public feeling. But there's more to it than simply a face-saving tactic, though: THE GUARDIAN newspaper says that the White House was forced to introduce sanctions to forestall stronger action. In other words, its moves were designed to save the policy of constructive engagement and cooperation with Pretoria at the least expense. Therefore, it confined itself to banning new capital injections into the South African economy rather than disinvestment. Cooperation with South Africa still, therefore, continues.

During the early days of the present administration, when the foundations of its policy towards South Africa were designed, confidential papers did not speak of concern at the South African regime's crimes against human rights. These papers called for strengthening U.S. positions in South Africa to strengthen the white minority regime. The White House said bluntly that the supplies of strategic raw materials from southern Africa are more important to it than human rights. Faced with a choice between human rights and apartheid, the U.S. Administration has invariably chosen apartheid. After all, apartheid guarantees cheap raw materials and huge profits, while there is nothing to be gained from human rights.

TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION MEET U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD130857 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 13 TASS -- A delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR led by Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, now on a visit in the United States at the invitation of Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, had meetings Thursday [12 September] with Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, Senator Gary Hart, member of the leadership of the Republican majority in the Senate, Senators John Chafee, Thad Cochran, co-chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the United States, Senator Robert Stafford, with representative Claude Pepper, and members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The parties to the meeting exchanged views on ways for lessening tensions in the world. They pointed to the great importance the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting could have for improving relations between the two countries and the situation in the world as a whole. They stressed the need of expanding inter-parliamentary contacts between the USSR and the United States and took note of the beneficial effect they could have on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

ARBATOV ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, ARMS CONTROL

PM121409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Behalf of Normalizing Relations"]

[Text] San Francisco, 10 Sep -- A meeting has been held at the Northern Californian Council on World Affairs between representatives of American political and public circles and a visiting delegation of the Soviet public headed by G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute.

The head of the Soviet delegation informed the representative American audience about the recent Soviet peace initiatives expounded in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's answers to TIME magazine. He also spoke in detail on the most important aspects of the current state of relations between the two countries, and dealt with numerous questions.

Noting the increasing growth in tension in the world, he stressed that the present situation in which thousands of cities in the USSR, the United States of America, and other countries have become targets for nuclear missiles cannot be considered normal. "The more time that passes," he pointed out, "the more difficult the process of bilateral talks and the search for a way out of the complex situation becomes, and mutual distrust and suspicion grow." At present, the academic observed, even a minor incident could lead to the outbreak of an international crisis. Therefore, the need to abandon force and political indifference in international affairs becomes particularly urgent.

R. Barnet, a member of the leadership of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies, for his part, pointed to the need for very rapid normalization of Soviet-American relations. "Common security interests," he said, "demand that we shift from confrontation toward political dialogue and make progress in the process of arms control." The preceding period," has shown in his opinion, the low effectiveness of a security system based on a strategy of nuclear deterrence. "Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative," R. Barnet said in this regard, "is profoundly mistaken and dangerous and will further destabilize the situation in the world. It is an imperative dictated by the times and common sense that we develop a reliable system for the limitation and radical reduction of nuclear arms. And this problem can be resolved only on the basis of political efforts and goodwill." The speaker gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's recent peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.

The meeting confirmed the concern felt in the United States at the tension existing in Soviet-American relations and the continuing arms race.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW U.S. SPACE COMMAND NOTED

LD130842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The United States intends to take the latest step on the path of further space militarization. The Pentagon has officially announced that on 23 September, a new U.S. Space Command will go into operation from headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This command, which has been created at the personal instruction of President Reagan, will be directly under the command of the U.S. secretary of defense and the committee of chiefs of staff.

TASS NOTES NIXON'S VISIT, MEETINGS IN PRC

LD112123 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 11 TASS -- The former U.S. President Richard Nixon was on an unofficial visit here. He had conversations with the chairman of the Central Commission of Advisors of the CPC Deng Xiaoping, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang and the Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang.

It was stressed from the Chinese side during the conversations that on the whole relations between the PRC and the United States are developing satisfactorily despite the still existing conversations [as received]. International problems and the present economic reforms in China were discussed during Nixon's conversations with Deng Xiaoping, it is contended in informed journalistic circles here. It is reported that Deng Xiaoping had said in particular that the PRC was worried by the qualitative growth of the arms race and for this reason opposed the space arms race in any form.

TRUD VIEWS CHINA'S STATE, PRIVATE JOBS MARKET

PM110913 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Sep 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Employment Problems"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep -- The XINHUA agency reports that China will have to find work for more than 140 million people during the period of the 7th 5-Year Plan, which will be implemented next year. This figure is three times the number of people established in work in the preceding 5 or 6 years.

As He Guang, vice minister of labor and personnel, noted in this connection, according to preliminary estimates around 6 million young people will be added to the manpower market annually over the next 5 years. In addition, around 10 million people are being released as a result of the amalgamation of enterprises, while in agriculture another 100 million people will be released during the development of commodity production.

He Guang also reported that from 1979 through 1985 almost 46 million people in the country were provided with work. Of these, 15 million (including graduates of higher education institutions) were provided with work by the state, while the rest joined city collectives or cooperative enterprises and others were engaged in private enterprise. He pointed out that during this period fewer people were taken on at state enterprises, while there was a sharp increase in the number of people starting their own businesses, chiefly in light industry, trade, the public catering system, and the services sphere.

PRC SEEN 'BUILDING UP MIGHT' DESPITE PLA CUT

PM111455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA "Press Service" report: "On Reforms in the Chinese Army"]

[Text] Problems connected with the Army reforms being implemented in China are being discussed in the foreign press. A number of press organs voice the opinion that the announced reduction in personnel by 1 million servicemen will not affect the combat ability of China's Armed Forces.

In 1981, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN recalls in this connection, the Chinese Army had a complement of 4.75 million men. Then a considerable number of servicemen of the railroad and construction troops were transferred to civilian sectors. Now, SANKEI SHIMBUN emphasizes, it is chiefly the draftees from the time of the "Cultural Revolution," who are in the position of "political fighters," that are being demobilized. "The reduction in the Chinese People's Liberation Army can only boil down to the demobilization of 'nonactive' servicemen,' the Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW believes, "and will not affect the Army's combat capability."

Citing the opinion of "international military sources," SANKEI SHIMBUN also writes that, despite the reduction in the size of the Army, "a process of building up the PRC's military might is taking place." This process, in the newspaper's opinion, is connected first and foremost with the modernization of military hardware and the strengthening of the nuclear potential.

According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW's data, China's ground forces already possess sophisticated tanks and armored cars, modern fields artillery, rocket launchers, automatic antiaircraft guns, missiles, mines, and rocket launch devices. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is adding to its arsenal new kinds of hardware, such as automated fire control systems, lasers, and night vision instruments. "What is more," the magazine points out, "talks are now being held with the United States concerning an important long-term arms modernization program, and at the same time China is continuing to purchase military hardware in France and Britain."

Now, SANKEI SHIMBUN concludes, "the Chinese Army is shedding excess weight in order to increase its strength and speed."

DEMICHEV DELIVERS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO NAKASONE

LD131229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is on an official visit to Japan had a meeting today with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and handed him a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The message stresses the importance of the ongoing development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres and notes the necessity for expanding bilateral political dialogue.

The message says that cultural exchanges between the USSR and Japan are expanding year by year. Soviet people feel a great interest in the rich culture of the Japanese people and the Japanese, as far as we know, feel a great interest in the achievements of Russian and Soviet culture. In this connection, M.S. Gorbachev expressed the hope that the present visit by the USSR minister of culture to Japan would promote the further deepening of contacts in this sphere.

The message goes on to note that the Soviet leadership is convinced that, in the final analysis, the USSR and Japan must find a common lauguage. It is a question not just of bilateral relations but of questions on a much broader scale. We expect that the Japanese Government will pay the necessary attention to the recent proposal to elaborate an integrated approach to the problems of security in Asia as we, evidently, could actively cooperate in this matter which is so important for the fate of the peoples of the continent. Common concern for peace on earth and also the fact that our two countries are neighbors in the Far East oblige us to do this. Similarly, we are obliged to ensure that it is precisely good-neighborliness which is the determining factor in our interrelations.

It is further pointed out that, as far as the USSR is concerned, it comes out consistently for the development of good relations with Japan and for these relations to be given specific content which would be of advantage to our peoples. This, it must be stressed particularly, is a policy not just for 1 day but for the long term. We are prepared to make many practical steps to arrange new mutually advantageous links and to expand those which are already established. I wish to assure you that efforts by your government in this direction will meet with understanding and support from our side. And if movement in the direction of a serious improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations is mutual, then obviously we can fully count on success.

Y. Nakasone expressed thanks for the message and expressed the desire of the Japanese Government to move towards an expansion and deepening of contacts and links with the USSR in various spheres.

Demichev Tours Expo-85

LD121339 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, who arrived here today on an official visit, made a tour of the pavilions of the USSR, Japan and a number of other countries at the world "Expo-85" exhibition in Tsukuba.

COMMENTS ON DEVELOPING SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD121656 Moscow World Service In English 1431 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] And now we'll take a look at Soviet-Japanese relations and their prospects:

The Japanese mass media are talking a great deal about Soviet-Japanese relations and discussing the outlook for their development. Hopes are being voiced for a turn for the better. These hopes have been raised by recent developments.

Soviet-Japanese contacts have seen an upturn since the summer of last year. The Soviet Union has welcomed a delegation of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship led by the association's chairman Mr (Sakura Uti). A visit to Japan of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR last October marked the resumption of Soviet-Japanese parliamentary contacts which had been broken up not through the Soviet Union's fault. In November of last year, Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov met with his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone. And in March of this year Mr Nakasone met with the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev. There has been an increased exchange of delegations. A Soviet Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov visited the Expo-85 exhibition in Tsukuba.

Economic ties have also seen favorable changes. Two new agreements have been signed for cooperation in fishing. In May an agreement was initialled on avoiding duplicate [as heard] taxation, and in July an agreement on trade and payments for the next 5 years.

The past year has witnessed extensive contacts between public organizations and twinned cities and also cultural exchanges.

The Soviet Union's stand on the issue of bilateral relations is well principled and independent of immediate selfish considerations. We are eager to develop relations with Japan on the principles of good neighborliness, trust, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

A member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Geydar Aliyev, has made a definite statement to this effect just recently. Speaking in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, he said the Soviet Union attaches major importance to improving Soviet-Japanese relations, which no doubt would foster peace in Asia and elsewhere.

Japanese officials lately have often been speaking out in favor of improving Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union has always favored the idea of dialogue, including at the highest level.

Are there opportunities for constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and Japan? We are convinced that there are. A solid groundwork for dialogue has been formed by a number of initiatives the Soviet Union has addressed to Japan over the past few years. It has called for exchanging views on the issue of confidence-building measures in the Far East; examining the possibility of agreement which would incorporate Japan's pledge to honor its three nonnuclear principles and the Soviet Union's promise not to use nuclear weapons against Japan; signing a long-term agreement on economic cooperation; working out a program for such cooperation for the next 10-15 years.

The Soviet Union made quite a few other proposals. In a word, there is a basis for genuinely constructive dialogue. Much depends on the readiness of the sides to contact each other in a sincere desire to bring their positions closer and reduce differences to tht minimum. The Soviet Union shows such readiness. We hope the Japanese side will display it, too.

SPEAKERS AT DPRK MASS RALLY CONDEMN U.S. POLICY

LD081547 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhebin reports:

The speakers at a mass rally held here have strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the United States in Asia.

The policy of the USA in Asia, in particular vis-a-vis the south of the Korean peninsula, is based on the ambition to dominate the region, to force its will on the peoples. To this end U.S. imperialism is turning South Korea into a military-strategic base and a link in the militaristic alliance Washington-Seoul-Tokyo, which is being cobbled up now, said Kang Hi-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party [WPK] Central Committee. A many-thousand strong U.S. occupation corps is already deployed in South Korea. It has among its weapons more than a thousand nuclear munitions and means for their delivery. The Pentagon continues building up armed forces and arms, including nuclear ones, not only on the Korean peninsula, but also in Japan and other areas of the Pacific. All this creates a direct threat to the security of the countries of that region, builds up tensions in Asia and all over the world, the speaker noted.

The participants in the meeting demanded unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all American troops and weapons from the Korean peninsula, an end to the adventurist actions of the USA, which undermine stability in that region and all over the world.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET DPRK ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM101221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president,

To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council,

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the whole Soviet people send you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administrative Council, and the whole Korean people fraternal greetings and warm congratulations.

Having taken power into their hands, the workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia under the WPK's leadership have implemented profound socioeconomic transformations in Korea's northern part and have laid firm foundations for the socialist reorganization of society. Major successes in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture have been scored in the DPRK over the past years. Socialist Korea's working people are persistently exhibiting proletarian internationalism, for the benefit of our countries' peoples, for the sake of socialism and progress.

On this memorable day we wish you and the whole fraternal Korean people prosperity and flourishing and great successes in the building of socialism, in the struggle for peaceful democratic unification of the country, for peace and happiness of peoples throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers.

Sokolov Greets DPRK's O Chin-u

PM101543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Vice Marshal [as published] of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and the servicemen of the Korean People's Army combat greetings and warm congratulations.

Soviet servicemen acclaim the Korean people's achievements in the building of socialism and in the implementation of the Sixth Workers WPK Party of Korea Congress decisions, and resolutely support their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland.

On the day of the national holiday, I wish the personnel of the Korean People's Army new successes in combat and political training and in the further strengthening of their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

AUCCTU Greets DPRK TU

PM110857 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Sep 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Greeting to United Trade Unions of Korea"]

[Text] On behalf of the Soviet working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the AUCCTU has sent a greeting to the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Korea [as published] and all the DPRK's working people in connection with the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

In the years that have elapsed, the greeting says, the republic's working people -- under the leadership of the WPK have defended the motherland's freedom and independence from the encroachments of American imperialism and have secured considerable successes in developing the economy and culture and increasing the people's prosperity. The United Trade Unions of Korea are making an important contribution to these achievements.

With profound satisfaction, the AUCCTU notes the steady development of the relations of unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the DPRK on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and gives an assurance that it will continue to do everything necessary to further deepen and expand those ties for the sake of successfully resolving the tasks of socialist creation and consolidating the cause of peace and peoples' security throughout the world.

SOVIET-DPRK TIES, NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY HAILED

PM110851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Voytenko article: "Since the Fall of 1948.... 9 September -- 37th Anniversary of the DPRK's Formation"]

[Text] For years on end the Japanese colonialists ruled over the Korean land, relentlessly plundering the country's natural riches and mercilessly destroying the centuries-old national culture. The long-awaited liberation dawned in August 1945: The Soviet forces routed Japan's Kwangtung Army. Favorable conditions were created in North Korea for the establishment of a truly democratic order.

The struggle for the creation of an independent Korean state was headed by the Communist Party, reborn after the country's liberation. Its efforts were crowned by success. The DPRK was proclaimed 37 years ago, on 9 September 1948. Having gained this important political victory, North Korea's people launched a struggle for social progress and for the country's transformation into a developed agrarian-industrial state.

Over the past years the DPRK working people have created an independent national economy with powerful electrical power industry, extractive industry, metallurgy, chemical industry, and developed agriculture. By comparison with 1946, as of 1984 industrial output had increased over 400 percent. Firm foundations have been laid for the further implementation of the tasks of economic building.

The Korean people's labor feat is even more remarkable in view of the fact that they had to wage a 3-year war against U.S. imperialism. The interventionists had virtually destroyed everything North Korea's people had created during the first few post-liberation years.

The scar of the demarcation line, which divided the Korean peninsula through the fault of the United States, has still not healed. Threats against the DPRK's peaceful people are still to be heard from the other side of the 38th Parallel, along which the border between North and South runs. The Seoul puppets, having turned the South Korean peninsula into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead, are hatching aggressive plans for the forced "unification" of the country. The stance of the [WPK] and the DPRK Government remains firm: To resolve the problem of the motherland's reunification along a peaceful democratic path, round the negotiating table, subject to the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea's territory. The DPRK's constructive proposals on holding meetings between North and South and on trilateral talks with the United States' participation are encountering wide support among the world public.

Bonds of friendship and brotherhood tie the DPRK and the Soviet Union. The joint struggle against Japanese militarists, the Soviet people's assistance in the war against U.S. aggression, and the USSR's support for the people who had cast off the yoke of imperialism will be for ever a part of history.

It has been 25 years since the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed.

In these years the DPRK has commissioned about 60 national economic projects constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. They include the Kimchaek Metallurgical Combine and the Pukch'ong aluminum plant, which was commissioned this year.

The talks between Soviet leaders and a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, held in Moscow last year; the recent joint celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the rout of Japanese militarism; and the Pyongyang visit by a Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are vivid examples of the two countries' good neighborliness and friendship.

KOREAN NORTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE PREPARATIONS BEGIN

PM121036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Trust"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep -- According to KCNA, South Korean representatives arrived in the DPRK today to prepare for performances by their artists in Pyongyang 20-23 September and for visits by South Korean nationals to their native places in the North. At the same time, a group from the DPRK is in Seoul on a similar mission.

The exchange of arts ensembles and reciprocal visits by relatives, which will take place for the first time in accordance with an agreement reached by the DPRK and South Korean Red Cross Societies, will promote the strengthening of trust between North and South and help create preconditions for the peaceful unification of the country, the agency stressed.

AFGHAN ARMY FIGHTS REBELS IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

PM101355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Strikes Against the Dushmans"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Sep -- Armed forces subunits are continuing to strike against the counterrevolutionary gangs sent into the country from abroad. BAKHTAR has reported that as a result of successful operations in Paktia province and the Khowst district a considerable number of dushmans have been killed and captured. Foreign-made weapons and ammunition were seized from them.

Operations to disarm the counterrevolutionaries have also been conducted in the region of Jaji Meydan and Chamkani and over 300 bandits have been captured.

IRANIAN SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS CONDEMNED

NC111100 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Vera Lebedeva Commentary]

[Excerpts] The Afghan counterrevolutionaries have committed yet another savage crime by bringing down a passenger plane on the Kabul-Qandahar route with a U.S. surface-to-air missile, causing the death of all 48 passengers and 5 crew members on board.

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries enjoy not only the support of the imperialists, but Pakistan has also been turned into a special base of the training and arming of counterrevolutionaries. The Islamabad regime is now playing the indecent role of imperialist gendarme in the region, a role previously played by the Shah's regime before the 11 February revolution.

It is strange, but true that the Afghan insurgents enjoy Tehran's support as well. Iranians and Afghans have been next-door neighbors for many centuries and they are linked by cultural, historic, and religious ties. These two peoples are united by their desire for freedom and their hatred of oppression. Then, why has Iran now joined the ranks of the enemies of the Afghan people? Is this in the interests of the Iranian people, who, like the Afghans, rebelled, overthrew the shah's despotism, and ended imperialist meddling in their country?

Dear friends, judge for yourselves. Those in Iran who support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries should also approve of their acts against the Afghan people. This support is tantamount to approval of the missile launched at the passenger plane killing 52 innocent people. It is tantamount to approval of the killing of civilians and defenseless people in Afghanistan, of the mining of roads, the destruction of schools, mosques, and hospitals, and the burning of the holy Koran and other Islamic books. Those who assist the Afghan insurgents in their fight against Afghanistan's popular regime have become the henchmen of counterrevolution and imperialism and are cooperating with them to revive the feudal regime of the past. This should be understood by those who (?listen) to the false anti-Afghan propaganda disseminated by the imperialist mass media and their followers.

The criminals who brought down the Afghan passenger plane with a U.S. missile and have committed other savage and bloody crimes in the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan people cannot terrorize Afghan workers. The imperialists who also praise these savage acts will not be able to stop the revolutionary trend in Afghanistan.

DETAILS OF AFGHAN PLANE CRASH, U.S. CONNECTION

PM101509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Act of Vandalism"]

[Text] Kabul -- All honest people of Afghanistan have been shaken and prodoundly disturbed by the new villainous action by counterrevolutionaries who downed a civil aircraft with 52 passengers and crew aboard.

This heinous crime has once again laid bare the true face of the hirelings of a world reaction which cannot abide the progressive advance of the Afghan revolution. Being in no position to oppose the DRA People's Army in open engagements, the bandits vent their anger on completely innocent people.

The details of the terrorist act perpetrated by the dushman rabble have become known in Kabul. On the morning of 4 September, an An-26 aircraft belonging to the DRA's Main Civil Aviation Administration set off from the capital's airport on a scheduled flight from Kabul to Farah via Qandahar.

Contact with the aircraft was lost at 1103 hours. An organized search and questioning over the radio of aircraft and helicopters flying in the region established that a flash occurred near the populated point of (Digi-Bagi), some 19 kilometers from Qandahar Airport at an altitude of 3,800 meters, following which the aircraft broke up and burning debris began to fall to earth. Helicopters were immediatly dispatched to the area of the incident, where several active dushman bands are operating. They patrolled the airspace above the remains of the aircraft, thus preventing the hired cutthroats from reaching it. For 24 hours a group of Afghan Army servicemen and specialists, with helicopter support, carried out a thorough search. Numerous charred and twisted pieces of metal were found. None of the people on board the An-26 survived the catastrophe.

Evidence uncovered during the examination of the locality testifies that the aircraft was shot down by a surface-to-air missile of American manufacture.

One would like to ask: Where in Afghanistan do surface-to-air missiles and specialists in their utilization come from? For several long years of the undeclared war, caravans carrying diverse weapons, including SAM installations, have been entering the country from Pakistan via secret trails. In the course of combat operations by the Afghan Army it has transpired that some of these caravans have each conveyed several hundred rocket-propelled projectiles, dozens of antiaircraft pieces, heavy guns, and other up-to-date equipment. A deserter from the major dushman band belonging to (Abdullah Niyazil), which is operating in Parvan province, stated that about 300 surface-to-surface and surface-to-air projectiles arrived here some time ago.

Indignantly condemning the new terrorist act, the DRA press emphasizes that the efforts of the republic's enemies to crush the Afghan revolution and reverse the course of events are doomed to failure.

Analyst Examines U.S. Link

LD091643 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Who Is Behind the Crime? -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: The Afghan counter-revolutionary scum with whose hands the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being conducted has perpetrated a new heinous crime against citizens of the republic.

A passenger plane of the Afgan "Da Bakhtar Afghan Altavana" air line, on a flight from Kabul to Farah via Qandahar, was shot down by a ground-to-air missile in the area of Qandahar by hired bandits who are being supplied by the United States Administration with ever more advanced weapons. 47 passengers and 5 crew members died. The American missile launched by terrorists who were trained by American instructors snuffed out the lives of 52 persons, including women and children.

The imperialist circles of the United States and its allies bear direct responsibility for the death of people and the crash of the Afghan passenger plan. It shall be recalled that the bandits had already tried in the past to destroy air liners in the air and passengers at air terminals. Not one of them was condemned either in Washington or in other Western countries. Was it not because certain circles in those countries are directly involved in such criminal acts?

It is known that a meeting of the ringleaders of Afghan bandit formations was held recently in Pakistan with representatives of the United States and some other countries who specially travelled there. Among the questions discussed at the meeting was the question of stepping up the delivery of anti-aircraft missiles and anti-aircraft guns to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It follows from reports in the American press that matters have gone beyond the discussion stage.

In mid-July it was announced in Washignton that the United States was urgently (exclamation) sending 100 portable anti-aircraft missiles and new air-to-air missiles to Pakistan where the Afghan counter-revolution has its main headquarters. THE NEW YORK TIMES noted at the time that the decision to send "Stinger" portable missiles was adopted despite serious concern voiced by many members of Congress.

And now one of the missiles delivered to the counter-revolutionaires has been put to use and killed more than fifty absolutely innocent people. Those in Washington who openly through Congress or secretly allocate new tens and hundreds of millions of dollars to step up the undeclared war against Afghanistan must be rubbing their hands in glee. Here is evidence of the "efficiency" of U.S. military assistance to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries that was doubted by pessimists on Capitol Hill. The new crime of the counter-revolutionaries evidently will give a new impetus to members of the special body of the United States Congress charged with the task of overseeing the distribution of military assistance among various grouping of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. But if the bandits and those who instigate them count to intimidate the Afghan people by means of new acts of mass terror, they are deeply wrong. They will not succeed in intimidating a people that has risen to a free and bright life.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG ON 40 YEARS OF REVOLUTION

PM111331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers: "Forty Years of the Vietnamese Revolution"]

[Text] During the 55 years that have elapsed since the foundation of the Communist Party in Vietnam, and the 40 years since the victory of the August Revolution, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- the first workers' and peasants' state in Southeast Asia and the embodiment of the heroic revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people -- was born. The heart of our revolution was beating in unison with the active onward movement of world revolution. This became possible as a result of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism, which created the conditions for the socialist system to arise.

The 10 years of the War of Resistance against the French colonizers ended with the victory at Dien Bien Phu, which marked the collapse of colonialism. The more than 20 years of the War of Resistance against the United States ended with the "Ho Chi Minh" operation which heralded the rout of the neocolonial system. The 30 heroic years of the revolutionary struggle brought independence for our people and unity for our state, opened the way for the building of socialism on a countrywide scale, radically altered our destiny and Vietnam's position in the international arena, and made a worthy contribution to the cause of revolution worldwide.

After achieving independence, freedom, territorial integrity, and the total unification of the motherland, the working people and all patriotic sectors of the South were reunited with the rest of the population, the entire Vietnamese people enthusiastically embarked on building socialism, and the SRV was born.

In the past 10 years, overcoming innumerable trials, the socialist revolution in Vietnam has achieved immense successes. The exploiters have basically been eliminated throughout the country; the majority of the peasantry and the other sections of the working people have been switched to collective forms of management; and the process of further asserting and strengthening socialist production relations has continued. The wounds of war have healed; the economy has revived; agriculture has been developed; definite progress has been achieved in industry; and in the production of the main types of output the highest indicators of previous years have been matched or exceeded. The material and technical base has considerably strengthened and the construction of several hundred major projects has been completed, which has created additional production potential. The development of the system of education, culture, and social building is the pride of the new system. The prime needs of working people's lives have been ensured and peasants' living standards have increased in many rural areas.

The Vietnamese people, defending their socialist motherland, at the same time are helping the Cambodian people in their struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which has destroyed several million people. This is a noble cause in the spirit of internationalism and humanism eternally inscribed in golden letters in the history of our peoples; it arouses respect and sympathy among all people of goodwill.

The SRV is prepared to normalize relations with China, but hitherto the Chinese side has not responded to Vietnam's proposals. We are pressing ahead along this road since we have always respected relations of friendship between the peoples of our countries.

Currently the Vietnamese people are making efforts to implement two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending their socialist fatherland. In years to come, with a view to fulfilling the tasks set by the Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, the Vietnamese people will be struggling for stabilization in all spheres of economic and social life in order to really emerge in the socialist orbit and create favorable conditions for further development, including aims to increase labor productivity, and raise national income in order to fully satisfy all needs. With a view toward implementing these tasks we will encourage three simultaneous revolutions: a revolution in production relations; a scientific and technical revolution; and a revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture. The scientific and technical revolution is the key component among them.

In developing the course and tactics for carrying out socialist industrialization in our country, we are developing working people's rights of collective socialist management and are relying on the masses, believing them to be the most valuable asset and the most powerful force for revealing all our country's potential. Someone who has become the master of his own labor works in a disciplined way, has high qualifications, and creates more and more material and cultural assets of higher and higher quality for society. Every working person becomes inseparable from society, together they serve the cause of the socialist revolution, constantly implementing the great idea of Karl Marx: "The free development of each person is a condition of the free development of all people." We will gradually switch from our economy's present low level of development to building the socialist way of life in Vietnam. We will raise working people's living standards to an adequate, if not high level, and create an excellent way of life in relations among people. People will live in harmony with nature and create genuine cultural assets which will bring them freedom and happiness.

In the international arena the Vietnamese people are struggling resolutely and purposefully to maintain peace worldwide, which is the most important and sacred right of all mankind and each individual. This May, all progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Looking back at World War II, one feels even greater gratitude toward the Soviet people and the Red Army, which saved mankind from destruction. This strengthens still further the combat spirit and resolve to defend tranquil peaceful life on earth.

All the victories of the Vietnamese revolution that have been won during the War of Resistance and in the causes of building the country are inseparable from the immense, valuable, and victorious aid given by the Soviet Union. In summing up the results of the various stages of their revolutionary road, the Vietnamese people invariably have feelings of profound gratitude toward the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people. In the years of illegal work, Vietnamese Communists captured by the enemies would, before they were shot, shout slogans expressing faith in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution and faith in the Soviet Union. Our fighters fought for independence and freedom with Soviet weapons in their hands and using military equipment supplied by the Soviet Union and they were always convinced that the USSR was a reliable ally and powerful source of support. At present-day socialist construction projects Soviet specialists give Vietnamese working people selfless aid, and equipment, and materials supplied by the USSR are used. The Vietnamese people pass on their feelings of eternal gratitude to the October Revolution, V.I. Lenin, and the USSR from generation to generation.

The signing of the 1978 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the USSR marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of relations between our countries. The treaty is an exceptionally important factor in the cause of building and defending socialist Vietnam. The June 1985 visit to the USSR by the SRV party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, was graphic testimony to the relations of friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our parties and countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The CPV, the SRV Government, and the Vietnamese people express full support for the USSR's domestic course and policy in the international arena and are firmly confident that under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet people will undoubtedly achieve new and still more impressive successes in the cause of building developed socialism in the USSR and in the struggle to maintain world peace and expand relations of friendship and cooperation among people.

The last 40 years have been packed with a great number of important events and profound changes. These years have brought to light the main factors ensuring the victory of the revolution in Vietnam -- a revolution of a national and people's democratic nature but closely linked with the socialist revolution.

These factors include: the Communist Party; the front-ranking detachment of the working class and the working people, armed with Marxism-Leninism; the theory of scientific socialism; and the reason, honor, and conscience of our era. It is a party true to revolutionary ideals and Marxist-Leninist teaching; using a steadfast creative approach, in step with the times, enriching the theory of scientific socialism, and creatively applying it under the specific conditions of its people and country.

The revolution. Consistently revolutionary activity, despite difficulties, sacrifices, and defeats, after which it is necessary to regroup and strive for glorious and vivid victories as a result.

The people. A profound faith in the people, close unity with them both in the period of illegal activity and after seizing power, serving one's people to the end. The development of the working people's right to collective socialist management, which must be assessed as the most powerful mobilizing factor in the cause of making progress.

The USSR. Close ties with the Soviet Union and giving it support. Concern for the USSR is not only a matter for the Soviet people. The USSR is the greatest gain of the working class and working people of all countries. It is the most powerful socialist country and the bastion of peace and world revolution.

Proletarian internationalism. We will eternally remember the words of V.I. Lenin: "Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples, unite!" It is necessary to struggle for the sake of one's people and for the sake of all mankind, to expand the multifaceted cooperation with the CEMA countries and the close links with the international communist and workers' movement, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all nonaligned states, and stand shoulder to shoulder with peoples struggling against imperialist aggression.

Peace, friendship, and cooperation among the peoples. It is necessary to promote the easing of the international situation, struggle to maintain peace worldwide and establish normal relations on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual advantages. It is necessary to study the good and interesting aspects of other peoples and strive to utilize the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

Relying on the accumulated rich experience obtained over the past 40 years of the Vietnamese revolution, the SRV and the Vietnamese people look to the future with confidence and optimism. There is no doubt that under the leadership of the CPV Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, the Vietnamese people are successfully building socialism, reliably defending their socialist motherland, and making a worthy contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG MEETS WITH GROMYKO

OW130300 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] PRAVDA carries a detailed report that Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 10 September in the Kremlin received Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee and SRV national defense minister, now on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

During the talks both sides stressed with deep satisfaction that the Soviet-Vietnamese relations, built on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the treaty of cooperation and friendship signed by the two countries, are being stabilized and developed increasingly. Both sides emphasized particularly the important significance of continued expansion of the all-round fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, as affirmed in the June 1985 Moscow talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Le Duan.

Comrades Gromyko and Van Tien Dung expressed their unanimous agreement that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all spheres contributes greatly to the socialist and communist construction in both countries. It was noted that this cooperation is an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole. Vietnam's efforts to develop relations with other states in the region have the understanding and support of all who want a zone of peace and stability there. Many countries, including many ASEAN states, clearly realize that only peaceful development accords with their national interests. On the contrary, the attempts by imperialist forces to impose their policies do not accord with the interests of the region's countries.

The measures set forth by Vietnam jointly with Laos and Cambodia and their goal of a stable situation in the region have the Soviet Union's full support.

Comrade Van Tien Dung stated that the CPV and the Vietnamese Government are deeply satisfied with the cooperation with the Soviet Union, and that Vietnam actively supports all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

The Soviet Union's and Vietnam's common evaluation of the present world situation and the causes of its aggravation was confirmed. Comrades Gromyko and Van Tien Dung expressed their confidence that cohesion among the socialist community nations, the close coordination of their policies, along with the vigorous interaction of all forces struggling for peace will contribute to changing the international climate for the better. Peace and curbing the arms race have been and remain the aims of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere symbolizing Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Also attending the talks were Comrade Marshal Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet defense minister, and Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Also on 10 September, Comrade Van Tien Dung left Moscow to visit other Soviet localities. Seeing him off at the airport were Comrades Sokolov, other political figures, and Comrade Dinh Nho Liem.

Visits Buryat ASSR

LD121637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, minister of national defense of Vietnam, today ended his trip of familiarization with Buryat ASSR. The guest held a talk in the obkom, visited the combat section of the Ulan Ude garrison, and familiarized himself with the life and experience of servicemen. He visited the Lenin Komsomol fine cloth combine.

CLAIMS OF U.S. PLANS TO OUST MARCOS VIEWED

PM121120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "United States-Philippines: Crude Interference. The U.S. Authorities Are Planning a Conspiracy Against the Marcos Government"]

[Text] Manila -- The local and the Western press have reported plans being hatched in Washington to overthrow the republic's government headed by President F. Marcos.

Manila circles have read with alarm an article in the Washington publication EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW. Citing reliable sources of information, this item reports that leading officials from the U.S. State Department, the U.S. National Security Council, the Pentagon, and the CIA have reached a joint conclusion on "the necessity to eliminate the Marcos regime" for the sake of "preserving the Philippines for the United States." (What is meant primarily is the preservation of U.S. military bases on Philippine territory -- I.K.)

The EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW even gives the timing of the intended coup. It is to take place in 8-9 months' time or even earlier, if General Fabian Ver, commander of the Philippine Armed Forces, who is considered unsuitable by Washington and has relinquished his official duties for the duration of trial proceedings instituted by opposition parties, becomes chief of general staff again. The article also stresses the IMF's role as an important instrument for the destabilization of the F. Marcos government using "economic punishment" methods.

Even if local commentators are right in assuming that the purpose of the EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW article is to intimidate the Philippine Government and force it to make political concessions, it remains a fact that this is crude U.S. interference in the Philippines' internal affairs.

AUSTRALIA SEES MITTERRAND VISIT AS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD121112 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Canberra, September 12 TASS -- Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden has described as "provocative" the forthcoming visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to Mururoa Atoll. Speaking in Parliament the minister stressed that the planned trip testifies to France's intention to demonstrate its determination to go ahead with its nuclear tests in the South Pacific. In all, France has staged there over a hundred nuclear explosions over the last twenty years, and it stubbornly refuses to discontinue its test programme despite persistent protests from the governments and peoples of the region.

The foreign minister said that this visit will be regarded as extremely provocative by the South Pacific countries which are strongly opposed to the continuation of tests. William Hayden said that Australia's objections to the continuation of tests, voiced over more than ten years, constitute the firm position of the present government, too. The French, he said, can well test nuclear weapons in their own territory.

New Zealand's Lange Comments

LD121641 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Canberra, September 12 TASS -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has made a statement in Wellington in connection with a visit by French President Francois Mitterrand tomorrow to the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific, a French nuclear testing centre. The New Zealand prime minister pointed out, in particular, that the visit could only step up regional resistance to French nuclear testing. In the view of the New Zealand head of government, the only result of Francois Mitterrand's tour of southern Pacific countries could be an objective briefing of the president by French diplomatic officers posted there about the strength of the regional sentiments against French policy.

IZVESTIYA CITES ZAYKOV REMARKS IN GERA

PM121126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Tour"]

[Text] Gera, 11 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to the GDR, arrived in the city of Gera, an important center of the machine-building, electronic, and textile industries, 10 September.

A warm meeting took place with leaders of the SED Bezirk Committee and the Bezirk Council and members of the Bezirk Assembly and district assemblies of Gera Bezirk deputies. H. Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Committee, spoke about the work of local organs of people's power and the active participation of the Bezirk's communists and all working people in preparations for the 11th SED Congress.

Addressing the meeting, L.N. Zaykov said that the numerous manifestations of feelings of respect and affection for Soviet people which the delegation's members have encountered throughout the GDR provide convincing evidence of the lasting nature of the fraternal bonds linking our peoples and states. There is no doubt that this is primarily the result of the purposeful activity of the CPSU and the SED aimed at consistently expanding and deepening the cooperation between our countries and of their unwavering loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he said.

Last May's meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR Council of State, confirmed the reciprocal resolve to continue to strengthen our fraternal alliance.

The close cooperation of the USSR and the GDR, L.N. Zaykov emphasized, not only plays an important and constantly growing role in the solution of tasks pertaining to socialist and communist building in the two countries. It accords with the fundamental interests of the entire socialist community and serves the cause of strengthening its unity and cohesion.

Members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and deputies from the Gera Bezirk Assembly exchanged experience of the work of people's deputies in different spheres of economic and social life. In the afternoon, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the V.I. Lenin agricultural production cooperative in the small town of Niederpoellnitz near Gera.

Stoph Receives Zaykov

LD121623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the GDR on an official friendly visit, was received today by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

During their conversation there was discussion of questions related to deepening and perfecting fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, including in the economic and scientific-technical areas.

Lev Zaykov and Willi Stoph voiced satisfaction with the progress being made in national economic plans for the years 1986-90, and declared themselves in favor of a consistent implementation of the program of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the fields of science and technology and manufacturing for the period up to the year 2000.

The sides unanimously noted that the unification of the efforts by the CEMA member-countries in the spirit of the decisions of the economic summit meeting in Moscow (1984), promotes the rate of their socioeconomic development, a further consolidation of the socialist community, and a strengthening of its position in the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met deputies of the supreme organ of power in the republic, and members of the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers. Lev Zaykov, who spoke at the meeting, dwelt in particular on the current international situation.

Lev Zaykov noted that principled assessments in this connection are contained in statements by Mikhail Gorbachev, including his replies to the American magazine TIME. In the struggle to improve the international political climate, Lev Zaykov went on, opposition to the adventuristic plans of aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States, which aim to destroy strategic parity and achieve military superiority, occupies a key position. Nor, he emphasised, can we ignore the fact that forces that are trying to undermine the historic Yalta and Potsdam agreements and are campaigning for a review of existing borders in Europe, as well as for "overcoming the division of Europe and Germany" as a means of "driving back" real socialism, have again started to raise their heads.

Our countries, as was confirmed yet again at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker in May this year, will continue to offer firm resistance to militaristic and revanchist tendencies in FRG policy and to fight resolutely against any concepts of the so-called open German question. The USSR, the GDR, and other fraternal socialist countries intend to actively seek an end to the process of increasing the danger of war, a curb on the arms race, and a start in disarmament. This is precisely the essence of the latest Soviet initiatives, Zaykov said.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS

PM120929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the whole Soviet people send to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the whole fraternal Bulgarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the Bulgarian People's Republic -- the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The day of freedom -- 9 September 1944 -- became the most vivid event in the Bulgarian people's history and marked the beginning of a new era in the country's development, the era of socialism.

Having taken the path of socialist building, Bulgaria's working people have implemented fundamental, political, and socioeconomic transformations under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the BCP, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Bulgaria's achievements in the development of the economy, science, and culture, the growth of its people's prosperity, and the flourishing of their spiritual life constitute graphic and incontrovertible proof of the advantages of socialism, whose supreme goal is to serve mankind's well-being. Socialist Bulgaria is an important factor of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole. It makes a constructive contribution toward the comprehensive strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of socialist community countries, and the deepening of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. The consistent and principled foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic has earned it a high international prestige. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Bulgarian People's Republic actively advocates improvement of the international situation which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialism, an end to the arms race, elimination of the nuclear threat, and preservation of peace.

Soviet people highly value Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation which is developing dynamically and covering the most diverse spheres of life. The truly fraternal relations between the CPSU and the BCP and between our countries and people are founded on common ideals and goals, on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet-Bulgarian summit meetings give a favorable impetus to our interaction. The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the Period Through the Year 2000, signed recently in Moscow during such a meeting, will play an important role in its further deepening and improvement.

This year, fraternal Bulgaria's people are celebrating the day of freedom in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness generated by preparations for a fitting welcome to the 13th BCP Congress. Festively celebrating this major national holiday with you, we wish you, dear friends, and the whole Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity and new successes in the building of developed socialist society, in our common struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and communism.

May the fruitful Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, which has stood the test of time, live and strengthen for ever!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

TALYZIN ATTENDS BULGARIAN JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM121030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Marking an Anniversary"]

[Text] D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 9 September on the occasion of the national day, the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

USSR STATEMENT TERMS UK EXPULSIONS 'UNWARRANTED'

LD121542 London Press Association in English 1524 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The expulsion of 25 Soviet officials was "an unwarranted action of unfriendly character" a Soviet Embassy official in London said today.

Mr Aleksey Nikiforov, the embassy's counsellor for information in London, said the move by the Foreign Office was a "provocative measure" which emphasised that the British authorities' action "fully contradicts" statements about their interest in developing relations with the Soviet Union. He warned: "The whole responsibility for the consequences of this provocative action fully and entirely rests with the British side." Mr Nikiforov, 48, who said he had been based at the London Embassy for 18 months, declined to make further comment about what those "consequences" might be.

In a prepared statement, he said: "The Soviet Embassy would like to emphasise that this unwarranted action of unfriendly character is without foundation whatsoever, especially as it is justified by the references to the allegations of a defector who has been granted, as it follows from the statement of the Foreign Office, political asylum in Britain. "The Soviet personnel in the United Kingdom, be they diplomatic, administrative or technical staff, are engaged in performing their duties to promote the development of bilateral relations. All accusations or insinuations as to the alleged illegal activities of the Soviet representatives have nothing to do with reality."

Mr Nikiforov, who wore a blue pinstriped suit as he stood outside the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens, West London, said the embassy "most strongly protests" against the British action today. He went on: "The embassy most strongly protests against this provocative measure and emphasises that this action of the British authorities fully contradicts their statement about their interest in developing relations with the Soviet Union. The whole responsibility for the consequences of this provocative action fully and entirely rests with the British side."

Mr Nikiforov said he had been based in India for ten years and had spent seven years in Yugoslavia before moving to London. He has been a diplomat for 25 years, adding dryly to photographers: I have never been photographed so much before."

Asked to enlarge upon the embassy statement, he added: "May I repeat that this is all I have to tell you. I cannot say anything beyond that."

Additional London Reports

For further London coverage of the defection of Oleg Gordievskiy, head of the KGB Residency in London, and the subsequent expulsion of 25 Soviet officials accused of spying, see the United Kingdom section of 13 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRG'S GENSCHER, SHEVARDNADZE EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD121717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1636 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS) -- THE USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, which says:

"Accept congratulations on the 30th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG. The period which was elapsed has shown that relations between the USSR and FRG can develop successfully, given due respect for the vital interests of each other, first and foremost in the sphere of security. This is the aim of the Moscow Treaty which defines the fundamental framework for the development of relations between our countries, and which laid a good foundation for mutually beneficial cooperation between them in various spheres.

One would like to hope that the positive experience gained in bilateral relations will be maintained and increased for the well-being of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of strengthening European and universal peace."

The telegram from Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, notes that the 13 September 1955 agreement on establishing diplomatic relations -- as was clearly recorded by both sides in the Moscow Treaty -- created favorable conditions for new important steps toward further developing and strengthening mutual relations. It created prerequisites for the search for mutual understanding on central political problems and for the positive and constructive form development of bilateral relations in a spirit of dialogue and cooperation. Much has been achieved in the 30 years which have passed. Moreover the Moscow Treaty, the 15th anniversary of which was recently marked, has acquired particular importance.

The telegram says: The Federal Government comes out for the all-round and consistent development of relations with mutual respect for the lawful interests of both states. Such cooperation, directed at the future, between the two states, would be an important contribution to the cause of jointly resolving the tasks which face the peoples of Europe.

FRG'S RAU MOSCOW VISIT, TALKS EXAMINED

LD121653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of Germany's Social Democratic Party [SDP] and North Rhine-Westphalian prime minister, positively appraised his talks in Moscow following his return to the FRG from the USSR. Here is Moscow Domestic Service commentary by Viktor Levin:

In a conversation with a DPA correspondent, Rau noted that he had gleaned much useful information from his talks in the Soviet capital. It must be said that in the FRG special attention was paid to Rau's Moscow visit. The point is not just that Rau heads the Government of West Germany's most populated land. Rumors persist in the FRG that during the SDP's leadership conference, due to be held soon, it will be Rau, whose candidacy for the chancellor's post will be put forward on the party's behalf for the next elections to the Bundestag, which will take place at the beginning of 1987. It looks like Rau is planning on such a possibility.

The questions of economic relations between our countries were in the forefront of his talks in Moscow. It is, however, quite natural that questions of international politics were also included in the discussions. Here Rau had the opportunity to acquire information about the Soviet Union's intentions and aspirations from, as they say, the horse's mouth. As was reported, Rau was received by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation he told the guest from the FRG that the Soviet Union saw its paramount task as preventing war, halting the arms race, and reducing arms.

The unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, introduced on 6 August by the Soviet Union, in particular shows that these intentions are backed up by concrete deeds. One must also recall that the leadership of the SDP welcomed this decision.

Much attention was also focused on the question of ensuring a stable peace in Europe. Here too, Rau received information about the Soviet Union's proposals, which aim to free the continent from nuclear weapons, support the idea of creating a nuclear-free corridor along the line that divides NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and create a chemical arms-free zone in Central Europe.

Rau thus has indeed received detailed information, and this is of great importance for mutual understanding.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-FRG RELATIONS

LD122058 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 12 TASS -- The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG 30 years ago met the interests of the peoples of both countries and the whole of Europe, opened a new area of mutual understanding and equitable cooperation, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. But the ways to concord were blocked by the unrealistic ambitions of the then FRG leaders -- the claims to "exclusive representation of the whole of Germany", groundless calculations on restoration of the frontiers of the defeated reich. The most precious asset -- time -- was lost.

Potentialities of cooperation started turning into reality only at a lapse of 15 years when serious changes took place in the alignment of political forces on the Rhine. The treaty between the USSR and the FRG was signed on August 12, 1970. It laid the beginning to a stage of new constructive, really goodneighbourly relations between our two countries and peoples. The past period showed that our countries can closely cooperate for the good of European and universal peace.

During the period of detente the Soviet Union and the FRG accumulated a solid store of trust and mutual understanding. We hold that this store should be cherished and efforts must be made to see to it that the peoples of the two countries should draw closer together along the lines of consolidating mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness, developing diversified contacts.

But it stands to reason that questions of security cannot be wrested from the package of relations between the USSR and the FRG. Questions of security are of fundamental significance and are a very important component of these mutual relations. The FRG leaders know well the clear-cut stand of our country, the USSR principled line of developing relations with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty, respect for the existing territorial and political realities, due consideration for each other's interests of security. What policy the FRG will conduct in questions affecting the interests of security of the Soviet Union and its allies will certainly be of a decisive significance for further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Meanwhile, Bonn's course in these questions gives rise to concern and anxiety. Deployment of American medium-range missiles is continuing on the FRG territory. The aim of the NATO "rearmament" is to disrupt the existing parity and attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. One cannot but feel concern over the readiness of certain fRG circles to join the Strategic Defence Initiative. Militarization of outer space might seriously destabilise the situation in the European Continent and undermine security of self-same West Germany.

The Soviet Union is confident that the favourable potentialities which opened owing to the establishment of diplomatic relations 30 years ago and the signing of the Moscow Treaty 15 years ago has been used only in part. Provided good will from both sides it can to a full extent be to the benefit of our peoples, the newspaper points out.

PCF STRESSES CONTENTS OF JOINT CPSU COMMUNIQUE

LD120923 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 12 TASS -- The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] expresses satisfaction with the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, and stresses the importance of the joint statement approved at the meeting, says a communique of the Secretariat of the PCF Central Committee, the text of which is carried by L'HUMANITE today. The rich contents of the joint statements deserve being brought to the attention of all the Communists and of all those interested in being adequately informed, the communique stresses.

By decision of the PCF Politburo, the joint statement of the CPSU and the PCF will be published here as a booklet in a print of three million copies.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS PREPARATIONS, POSITIONS VIEWED

LD112258 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Dear listeners. We shall now hear a report by Vladimir (?troitskiy) from Stockholm:

The streets of Stockholm and other Swedish towns are full of election posters. On 15th September the country's population will elect a new Riksdag. (?behind the attacks) of election programs and promises against the political opponents one can clearly see the core of the political fight. It is an open confrontation between the Social Democrats, currently in power, and the alliance of the bourgeois parties, where the deciding role is clearly played by the conservative Moderate Union Party. Traditionally, economic issues dominate the election campaign. With the words of their leader Adelsohn, the conservatives call for stronger competition in the Swedish economy and demand that part of the state-owned enterprises be transferred into the hands of the private sector. The programs of the bourgeois parties also require a cut in state funds for social needs and for the work of local power organs. The bourgeoisie bitterly attacks the country's taxation system and above all demands an alleviation of company taxation.

The Social Democrats' policy for the social economy, the opposite of the bourgeois line, also contains deficiencies. For instance this year the Swedish Government has increased taxation to narrow the enormous state budget deficit, which has a negative effect particularly on the workers' standard of living. But the Social Democrats have a very important trump. Thanks to a partial improvement in the cyclical world market situation, the Swedish economy is improving. Practically all its indicators have taken off in a positive direction from the economic legacy left by the bourgeoisie government in 1982. Even conservative papers are forced to admit in this context that the Social Democrats have been successful in getting the Swedish economy out of deep crisis. But is this enought to win the elections? That is difficult to answer. In a discussion with me, a Riksdag deputy from the Social Democratic Labour Party, Gustafsson, made a very cautious forecast.

Palme's government has scored considerable achievements in economic policy. The country's population also approves of the government's foreign policy course, based on Sweden's policy of neutrality and its active role in the international arena. I believe that these important arguments will affect the outcome of the elections.

DANISH REJECTION OF U.S. PRESSURE ON SDI NOTED

LD120952 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Denmark's prime minister Poul Schluter has confirmed that his government rejects participation in the work to realize the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States.

Speaking at a press conference upon the completion of the official visit to Washington, Poul Schluter stated that his government does not support this initiative. Denmark is not the sole NATO country to have refused to join the dangerous Pentagon plans to militarize outer space. In this connection, the prime minister recalled that the same stand was taken, for instance, by the Canadian Government.

Denmark's refusal to take part in the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative", confirmed by Poul Schluter, drew particular attention of observers in view of the fact that strong pressure was put on the prime minister during his meetings with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and other high-ranking administration officials. Attempts were made to force him to revise this stand and join "star wars" preparations.

The question of Denmark's "contribution" to NATO defense, under discussion during the visit, also revealed substantial differences. Poul Schulter did not conceal that the U.S. side demanded in a rather categorical manner that the Danish Government raise dramatically the level of military spending. Judging by the prime minister's statements at the press conference, he refused to do it, saying that he considers the present level of spending to be "rather high".

At the same time, one cannot disregard the fact that the positions of the sides on a number of issues have coincided. For instance, Poul Schluter made it clear at the press conference that he shares the view of the Reagan administration that progress at arms control talks allegedly depends entirely on the Soviet side which has to come up with "respective initiatives".

The Soviet Union is known to be calling for an improvement in the international situation and putting forward specific proposals on this score. The graphic example of this is the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions with the call to the U.S.A. to act likewise, the Soviet proposals at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms and the proposal on international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization, tabled at the United Nations Organisation.

IRAN, USSR CALL FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD121609 Theran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA -- The Foreign Ministry officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union Wednesday [11 September] expressed interest in the improvement of bilateral relations and called for more official talks between the two countries.

The head of economic affairs in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, and the Soviet deputy foreign minister met in Moscow for discussions on international issues and policies of the two countries.

The Tehran delegation is in Moscow for talks on the coming joint Irano-Soviet Commission for Economic Cooperation.

In Wednesday's meeting, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said his country was ready to expand relations, on equal bases, with Iran.

The two sides said it was necessary to expand mutual ties particularly in trade, agriculture, mining and gas industry.

The visiting delegation later met with the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

PERES SENDS LETTER TO GORBACHEV ON RELATIONS

TA122012 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 12 Sep (ITIM) -- Prime Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed that he has sent a letter to Gorbachev offering a renewal of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations: "Our regimes are different indeed," the prime minster wrote, "but the Israelis have nothing against the Soviet people."

Mr Peres said this today to the members of the "task force," the Jewish businessmen who enlisted in "Project Independence," the project to expand Israel's economy, who convened in the president's residence in Jerusalem.

"We would like to see the Russian Jews," the prime minister said, explaining that this consideration was one of the main factors that would decide the visit and the date of the visit he would pay to the United States in October. He explained he wanted to raise the distress of Soviet Jewry with President Reagan before the latter meets Soviet leader Gorbachev in about 1 and 1/2 months.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. STRATEGY IN MIDDLE EAST

PM121233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstanin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "New Adventure Being Prepared?"]

[Text] It seems that the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies" are preparing a new military adventure in the Near East.

This time, to judge by the overt statements by Israeli Government spokesmen, Jordan is their direct target. Defense Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shamir, trying to outdo each other, have been making daily statements for some time to the effect that Israel "opposed the growing threat from its eastern neighbor." Strange as it may seem, Shamir sees the main threat as being the agreement concluded the start of the year between King Husayn of Jordan and Y.'Arafat in Amman. Strange because this document has been assessed in many Arab capitals as encouraging the capitulatory Camp David process which was rejected by pan-Arab summit conference resolutions as a means to a Near East settlement.

Nonetheless, Rabin is threatening the Jordanians with "taking military action," and Israeli Minister Sharon, the well-known butcher of Sabra and Shatila, is calling for bombing of Jordanian territory to begin without delay. Reading and listening to this, one cannot help asking: What is this -- a bluff or the real danger of a new military adventure? All the more pertinent a question because Israel's senior partner, the U.S. Administration, is trying to use the Amman agreement for its own ends, first inviting individual Arab leaders to Washington, then sending its envoys on shuttle missions to the Near East. "U.S. strategy," an official State Department spokesman states in explaining these actions, "is to encourage the interested parties to hold direct talks in the appropriate way. This is a whole process in which we will participate until it leads to direct talks."

Above all "in the appropriate way" and "direct talks" must be considered the key phrases in the statement. And if so, everything falls into place. As in the past, in this kind of situation we are dealing with a thoroughly worked out division of labor between the "strategic allies." Basically, its essence is that, while Washington prepares "direct taks," Tel Aviv works on its proposed Arab "partner" in the "appropriate way." There is nothing to choose between these scenarios and the one played out in Lebanon. Then, too, Israel raised a propaganda ruckus about the "threat from Lebanon" and used it to carry out direct aggression against that country. And meanwhile the White House envoys tried to exploit this "fait accompli" to impose a separate deal on the Lebanese in the form of the notorious 17 May 1983 agreement with Israel.

The inglorious end to this bloody venture is common knowledge, and the Lebanese venture cost the U.S. and Israeli partners dearly, both militarily and economically. At any rate, Israel is still dicing with total economic collapse, despite more and more generous injections of U.S. dollars ($1.5 billion in addition to the $2.6 billion already sent this year). Whereas in 1984, the inflation rate in Israel reached almost 450 percent, this July an even higher indicator was recorded. It was then that the exchange rate of the national currency, the shekel, reached 1,5000 to the U.S. dollar. The country has a $5 billion balance of payments deficit and an enormous $22 billion foreign debt. The Israeli GNP has not increased over last 4 years. And in the last decade, the GNP has only grown approximately 1 percent.

Attempting to ease a domestic economic crisis by unleashing wars is a long-favored approach in the capitalist world. And it would have been surprising if it had not occurred to Israel's Zionist rulers who have elevated terrorism and aggression against neighboring Arab states to the rank of state policy. True, the preparations for and the implementation of a new military adventure when the preceding, Lebanese, adventure is by no means over require additional efforts in working on public opinion in the country. And we are currently witnessing particularly vigorous actions in this direction. Uri Davis, the well-known Israeli scientist and writer, calls them a process of fascistization of Israeli society, which is manifested in an upsurge of blatant racism not unlike that preached by Rabbi Kahane, for instance.

The same Kahane considers the well-known Begin -- inspirer and organizer of the two military adventures against Lebanon in 1978 and 1982 -- his spiritual father. Things have even reached the point where, according to Israeli opinion polls, the "Kach" party headed by this thug is third in terms of influence among the electorate, and Israelis themselves says that "whereas previously Kahanism was a sickness, today it has reached epidemic proportions."

The reports currently coming from Amman and particularly from Palestinian circles in Tunisia attest that people there are starting to realize the deadly danger for them of the play being organized by the U.S. and Israeli "strategic allies: around the February agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat. And, to put it bluntly, their insight is happening just in time since this play has nothing to do with a just Near East settlement, including the resolution of its key problem -- the Palestinian problem -- and is aimed purely at achieving the narrow, selfish goals of U.S. and Israeli ruling circles in the region.

That is why the U.S. and Israeli partners are scared to death of an international conference on the Near East being convened. It follows unambiguously from the positions currently adopted by Tel Aviv that the Israelis have no intention of voluntarily leaving the occupied Arab territories, much less of permitting the creation of an independent Palestinian state. And Washington in no way intends to encourage its Israeli ally to change this position. And both the former and the latter positions run directly counter to the program for a Near East settlement unanimously approved at the pan-Arab summit in Fez, whose implementation, it seems, the Arabs must close ranks to achieve.

Such actions by the Arab Peoples and countries are all the more important now, and this is why. The U.S. Administration, according to the U.S. mass media, considers the current situation in the Arab-Israeli conflict deadlocked and is deciding whether to put forward new "ideas" for breaking the deadlock. That is why it would not, I think, be out of place to bring to Washington's attention to the ideas -- formulated successfully, in my view -- of Syria's AL-THAWRAH newspaper, which wrote the other day: "Only a review of U.S. Near East policy and an American rejection of its unilateral support for Israel can lead to the resolution of the problems disturbing the region. But the U.S. attempts to impose new Camp David deals on the Arabs and eliminate the Palestinian problem are doomed to failure, because the Arab peoples will defend their legitimate rights and continue the struggle to establish a just peace in the Near East and liberate all Israeli-occupied lands."

PRAVDA ASSESSES CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

PM121414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[A. Urnov article: "The Crisis of Apartheid Intensifies"]

[Text] The "state of emergency" has now been in effect for more than 1 month in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). However, popular demonstrations against apartheid are not abating. The African ghettos of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London are seething. The protest movement is taking various forms -- from demonstrations and strikes to a boycott of educational institutions and a refusal to buy goods in the stores of white traders. Armed with rocks and gasoline-filled bottles, the demonstrators frequently enter into single combat with the goons.

Despite the bloody terror unleashed by the racists' army and police, especially equipped and trained to deal with Africans, the patriots are widening the front of the fight against apartheid. A fierce struggle is being waged against a system which constitutes a dense web of racist bans in the economic, political, social, and other spheres, by means of which the domination of the white minority (4.7 million people) over the African majority (25 million people), as well as over the Colored and Indian population (3.5 million people), is ensured in the RSA.

Under pressure from the national liberation movement, the Pretoria regime has been forced in recent years to make concessions to the African population. The "white only" notices have disappeared from certain public places. The most shameful laws, under which marriages between people with different color skins were regarded as a grave crime, have been abolished. African working people have won the right to organize trade unions.

Not one of these changes has affected the foundations of the system. Africans are still deprived of political rights and are totally debarred from governing the country. The white minority remains the absolute master on 87 percent of RSA territory, where Africans are permitted to be only in those cases when their presence "serves to satisfy the needs of the whites." As a rule, Africans do the hardest work and receive several times less for their labor than the whites.

Clearly, today it is no longer possible to appease the African population with individual concessions. It has risen up to struggle for the liquidation of the very system of apartheid.

The introduction of the new RSA Constitution in September 1984 was the immediate cause of the present upsurge in the struggle. It provides for the rational admission of Coloreds and Indians to Parliament and the government. But they tried to win over the Africans by setting up half-baked self-government organs in places set aside for them to live in in the suburbs of "white" cities. Pretoria's intention was to weaken and split the liberation movement.

The venture failed. More than 80 percent of the Coloreds and Indians boycotted the election to Parliament. The few African collaborationists who agreed to serve on the puppet city "councils" became targets for universal anger and contempt. As a result, by July 1985 only 5 of the 36 "councils" that had been formed remained! The others virtually disintegrated.

At the height of the bloody clashes in the country RSA President P. Botha made a further attempt to smarten up the machinery of apartheid. Speaking in Durban on 15 August, he once again brandished such words as "talks" and "reforms." But he did not say anything about either the substance of the reforms, the participants in the talks, or the time for holding them.

P. Botha's assertions of his desire for a dialogue with representatives of the African population sounded false. It turns out, in fact, that Pretoria numbers among such representatives only figures who are prepared to approve in advance the government's policy of "reforming" apartheid with a view to preserving and strengthening it. The authorities prefer to keep behind bars the African people's real representatives and do not want to talk with them at all. The RSA president categorically rejected the principle of "one man, one vote" and threatened the freedom fighters with "more decisive measures."

The racists' attempts to pass off their government as some kind of champion of "peaceful change" and opponent of "violence" are in vain. The regime, which is maintained by bayonets in the full sense of the word and whose policy the most authoritative international forums have declared a crime against humanity, dares to accuse of "terrorism" the victims of its own terror who have refused to endure that terror.

It is well known that the national liberation movement, invariably headed by the African National Congress [ANC], for decades used nonviolent methods. Only in the sixties, convinced that it was impossible to end racism by peaceful means, were the patriots forced to take up arms. The ANC's military organization -- ("Umkonto ve sizve") ("Spear of the Nation") -- whose detachments are today inflicting increasingly palpable blows on the regime, was set up. The members of the ("Umkonto") armed resistance included Nelson Mandela. Seized by the racists, he has been serving a life sentence in jail for more than 20 years.

At the ANC's Second National Conference held in June 1985 it was pointed out: "Our conference has reached the unanimous conclusion that the Botha regime still intends to defend the apartheid system by force of arms. Accordingly, it has been decided that there are no grounds for changing our strategic line of the people seizing power by combining mass political actions with armed struggle."

In addition to the ANC, which has been underground for a quarter-century, an important contribution to the development of mass antiracist actions is being made by the United Democratic Front, set up in 1983 in the form of a broad legal coalition of approximately 700 different public organizations opposed to the regime, with a total strength of as many as 2 million people.

South Africa's patriots counter Botha's pseudoreforms with a truly democratic prospect, calling for the creation of a society in which there will be no place for racism in any form or manifestation. The main features of this society are described in the ANC's program document, the "Freedom Charter." The charter calls all the country's inhabitants "brothers and compatriots," regardless of skin color. "South Africa belongs to all who live here, black and white," the charter points out.

The South African Communist Party fully supports the charter's demands.

The fundamental provisions of the charter and of other documents of the liberation movement and the very course of the antiracist struggle convincingly refute the malicious lies of Pretoria's ruling circles that the elimination of apartheid would threaten loss of national distinctiveness for the white population, expulsion, or even physical destruction. The struggle is being waged not against the whites as such, but against the system which puts them in the position of enslavers.

This truth also meets with understanding among a section of the white community. There, too, there are many fighters against apartheid who have proved their courage in action. Whites can be seen in the ranks of demonstrators protesting at the racist laws, and the police bring their nightsticks down on their backs too. In connection with the introduction of the "state of emergency" even certain influential business circles have sharply criticized the government, although the white community remains the regime's foundation.

The events in the RSA have stirred people in many countries. The Pretoria authorities have been censured by the UN Security Council and secretary general, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, numerous governments, and eminent scientific and cultural figures. even the racists' traditional allies in the West are now seeking to dissociate themselves somehow from the crimes of apartheid. On the whole, however, their line remains as before -- verbal censure, but support and connivance in practice.

Washington is particularly zealous. True, it has become impossible for the Reagan administration to openly defend racist usages. Therefore, having embarked once again on the path of deceiving its own and the international public, it is endeavoring to prove that, thanks to the "reforms," apartheid is living out almost its last days.

On coming to power President Reagan proclaimed a so-called "constructive engagement" with the RSA. It was promised that this policy would lead to the RSA's "democratization," Namibia's independence, and peace throughout southern Africa. In fact, however, the situation in southern Africa has been dangerously aggravated, the RSA's aggressive actions against neighboring states have intensified, there is deadlock over settling the Namibian problem, and the apartheid regime has become still more repressive.

The United States; efforts are now aimed at helping the racists to hold out and become stronger. The United States, followed by a number of other NATO states, refuses to apply economic sanctions to the RSA and blocks the UN Security Council's adoption of effective decisions on this question. Washington justifies its stance by claiming that the introduction of economic sanctions would have an unfavorable effect on the Africans' living standards. Where does such touching concern for ordinary people come from? And why, in that case, did the White House not show it when, for example, it adopted the decision on sanctions against Nicaragua?

"The RSA authorities could not ignore world public opinion so blatantly if they did not feel support from influential Western patrons, primarily the United States," the Soviet Government statement in connection with the repression in South Africa emphasizes. "The Soviet people voice solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination, and all forms of oppression and exploitation of the RSA's African population," the statement goes on to point out. "Not scant, hypocritical 'reforms' but the immediate and full eradication of apartheid -- this is the demand of Soviet people, the demand of all who uphold human rights and the peoples' freedom not in words but in deeds."

U.S. REPORT STATES CONTRAS VICTORY 'UNLIKELY'

LD111132 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A 4-page report classified secret and entitled "The View From Washington" was prepared for meeting of 22 senior administration officials in Panama this past weekend. The paper said in part that a military victory of U.S.-backed forces in Nicaragua, known as the Contras, is unlikely. Here are some details.

The secret report cites headway in the United States in persuading Congress and the American public on the correctness of the administration's Central American policy. Only, there is not enough money to bring it to its logical conclusion -- that is, to topple the Nicaraguan Government.

The secret report says that $500 million would be required to achieve the goals set by the Reagan administration in Central America. One can imagine the scope of brainwashing and arm twisting that is needed to make Congress agree to release this sum. One of the sections of the report deals with Contadora peace process spearheaded by Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico. While noting that Contadora remains central to our policy, its collapse would not be total disaster for U.S. policy, the paper says. This is a rare example of demagoguery and hypocrisy. If something is central to a nation's foreign policy, then its collapse should be a disaster or at least a serious setback. But with the emphasis on force, Washington's policy in Central America dooms the Contadora peace process to failure.

CHILE'S PATRIOTIC FRONT TO JOIN NATIONAL ACCORD

PY091650 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the newscast]

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front has stated that it would be willing to join the "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy." This statement is contained in a newsletter delivered to the press agency EFE that states that despite our disagreements and skepticism regarding the results of this proposal, we declare that we would be willing to join the Accord.

The bulletin, signed by the Front's national directorate, states that it will join the Accord only if it represents a step forward in ending Pinochet's regime and if it leads to the reestablishment of a democracy that will promptly solve the most urgent needs of our fellow countrymen.

The Front also states that the National Accord does not provide for an emergency economic and social plan that will aid the majority sector formed by the unemployed, hungry and those lacking minimum services.

POLITBURO VIEWS GORBACHEV TALKS, OTHER TOPICS

LD121758 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep -- At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a report by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on his visit to Tyumen Oblast, a conference of the party-economic aktiv held there, and his meetings and conversations with the working people.

As was noted at the meeting, these measures are of great importance for implementing the party's economic policy and the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and for securing the further development of the country's main fuel and energy base, the West Siberian oil and gas complex. Tasks were defined for ministries and departments and local party, administrative, economic, and public organizations to further build up the productive forces in the region, improve the state of affairs in the oil and gas fields, accelerate scientific and technological progress, improve capital construction, and enhance the technical level, quality, and reliability of drilling and other equipment.

Particular attention was paid to creating the necessary social and domestic conditions for working people, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of targets concerning the construction of housing and cultural and consumer facilities, and improving trading and the service sector.

The Politburo examined the results of the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee in Tselinograd on matters relating to the realization of the USSR Food Program and to speeding up scientific and technical progress in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The decision adopted notes that successful realization of the tasks posed at the conference is of great importance for stepping up party action on the practical implementation of agrarian policy and on the successful solution of the country's socioeconomic tasks as a whole.

It was stressed that the production and economic potential created in the agrarian sector makes it possible to go over to the wide-scale introduction of intensive economic management methods and, based on this, an acceleration in the rate of increase in food for the population and raw materials for industry. This must become one of the key directions in the activity of party, administrative, and economic bodies at all levels and the daily work of labor collectives and millions of workers in the country's agro-industrial complex.

The Politburo discussed the question of progress in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." It was noted that these measures are enjoying the full support of the working people, are promoting an enhancement of their labor and social activity, and are having a positive effect on society's moral atmosphere. Proposals to introduce amendments to the legislation which aims to step up the struggle against drunkenness were approved.

It is suggested to party organs and primary party organizations that they intensify work on consolidating the positive tendencies that have emerged in this direction and eliminating the shortcomings which exist. It was recognized as necessary that the appropriate state bodies and the trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations implement additional measures to improve the organization of trade, consumer services, and the leisure of working people. It was stressed that the affirmation of sobriety as the norm of our life is a most important all-party and all-state task, which will continue to be implemented firmly and unwaveringly. A decision on this question will be published in the press.

The Politburo upheld the proposals of party and state organs of the Ukrainian SSR on the further development of greater Yalta as a health resort of all-union significance. It was considered expedient to draw up and execute measures relating to the expansion there of the construction of sanatoria and resort establishments, to raising level of their work, and to further improving the town's service and municipal services sphere.

The Politburo discussed and approved the results of the working meeting held between comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MRP].

The long-term program of the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to 2000, which was signed in Moscow, opens up new possibilities for enhancing the efficiency of traditional national econmic links between the two countries. It was noted that the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding, would promote further consolidation of relations between the Soviet Union and the MPR, deepening their cooperation in different fields of political and economic life and in consistent implementation of the foreign policy which aims to strengthen peace and international security.

The results of comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], were approved. It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet and French Communists are spirited friends and comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism and the arms race being whipped up by imperialism, in particular against the dangerous "star wars" plans, and for peace and security of peoples, and for socialism. Emphasis was laid upon the great importance of common nature of the stands of the CPSU and the PCF for developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and France and between the peoples of the two countries.

At the Politburo session a review was made of the result of the trip by the Soviet party and state delegation led by comrade Vitaliy Vorotnikov to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence, as well as a number of other questions relating to the country's domestic and foreign policy.

RSFSR COMMITTEE NOTES TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

LD121529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The paper [not further specified] today publishes notes on a session of the Committee of People's Control of the RSFSR, at which last year's decision by the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of passenger transport in 10 motor transport territorial associations of the Russian Federation and as a whole in the republic's Ministry of Motor Tansport was discussed. The paper notes that the discussion gave no cause for rejoicing or comfort. The decision is being poorly implemented. Measures which could really allow better satisfaction of the population's passenger transport requirements have not been taken. The ministry and local associations clearly underestimate the social significance of this area of concern for the individual, which affects his mood and capacity to work. The route network especially the unreliable connections with far-flung microrayons, is not developing in many towns.

ALIYEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SOIREE FOR WRITER

LD121918 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial soiree devoted to the 80th anniversary of People's Writer of Uzbekistan and Laureate of the USSR State Prize Aybek was held today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. In the Presidium were Comrades Aliyev and Zimyanin, as well as representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations and envoys from fraternal literatures. Those who spoke told of the great contribution made by Aybek to multinational Soviet literature. The writer's books today are translated into the languages of many peoples in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

NEW RAYONS CREATED IN YEREVAN, LENINAKAN

WA111000 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 24 August carries on page 2 a pair of 70-word ukases announcing the formation of new rayons in the Armenian cities of Yerevan and Leninakan. The first ukase decrees that the new rayon in Yerevan will be called the Mashtotsskiy Rayon, while the second decrees that there will be two new rayons in Leninakan, to be called the Moskovskiy and Shirakskiy Rayons. In each case, the reason for the change is "to improve the management of the national economy and the services provided to the population" of the city in question. Both ukases are signed by S. Sarkisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, and M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR. They are each dated 23 August 1985.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN RESOURCES -- The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply have adopted a decision to improve the use of material resources in the republic's economic domain. The decision stipulates concrete measures to discover material resources and to adopt the ways and means required to consolidate the work carried out in the economic domain to organize their collection and use. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 12 Sep 85 GF]

DRA OFFICIALS VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- Said Khamidullah Rahim, chief editor of HIVAT, which is published in the DRA, and Akbar Kargar, director of Kabul Radio, began a visit to the Uzbek SSR on 10 September. The purpose of their visit is to give them an opportunity to write and prepare articles and features on Uzbekistan's social and economic developments. On 10 September, the guests from the DRA were received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. During the friendly meeting, the guests were briefed on the Uzbek SSR's achievements under Soviet sovereignty. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85 GF]

TASHKENT MEETING -- The seventh convocation of Soviet ecological experts began in Tashkent on 9 September. Over 1000 representatives from all the Soviet republics are participating in the meeting. Improvement and protection of land productivity constitutes the main theme of the gathering. The results of the work carried out over the past 4 years will be summed up during the meeting. Many of the reports presented to the convocation will be devoted to matters related to the question of productive and wise usage of desert lands, into which a number of Siberian rivers are now being channeled. Uzbek experts are actively participating in the meeting's work. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85 GF]

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK ON ECONOMY PUBLISHED

LD121708 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

The facts contained in the just-published statistical year-book "The Soviet Economy in 1984" are indicative of the dynamic development of the Soviet economy last year and over the four years (1981-1984) of current five-year plan period. Over the period gross social product and national income of the country grew by more than 15 per cent, and the key assets of national economy by almost 30 percent. Labour productivity rose by more than 13 percent and real per capita incomes increased by nine per cent.

The economic development of the USSR over these years was not steady, though. A certain slowdown in the rate of economic growth began to show at the beginning of the eighties. The growth itself -- and this must be noted -- continued. But the rate of it slowed down. There were both subjective and objective causes of that which have been repeatedly said and written about in the USSR.

However, in the past two years the negative tendency was overcome. The data of the statistical year-book serve as a confirmation of that. The annual average increment in gross social product in the USSR ran at 35,700 million roubles in 1981-82 and already at 45,400 million roubles in 1983-84. The productivity of social labour grew on an average by 2.9 per cent in 1981-82 by 3.4 per cent in 1983-84. The positive dynamics, as is seen, is appreciable and steady.

All this disproves assertions which can be sometimes heard in the West as to some "crisis phenomena" in the Soviet economy. Of course, there is no "crisis" in the USSR. The national economy develops in this country steadily, on a planned basis, and is not amenable to market conditions. It must be recalled that an economic crisis is characterized first of all by a decline in production, as was the case recently in the United States and other Western countries. In the USSR, production grows from year to year. This is how it has been throughout the country's history, with the exception of only the years of the Second World War.

At the same time the Soviet Union is fully aware of the seriousness and complexity of the economic problems facing the country. Our drawbacks and ways to overcome them are now at the centre of attention of both the Communist Party and the entire public of the country. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, invariably speaks of them and deeply analyzes them in his speeches.

But at the same time Soviet people cannot but be proud of the obvious achievements of their national economy. The achievements also include, in particular, a higher dynamics of the economic development of the USSR as compared with the most developed capitalist countries. Here are but only some data from the year-book of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. In the past 35 years, for example, industrial output in the USA grew 3.6 times over, in France -- four times, in Britain -- two times, in the FRG -- 5.1 times over, whereas in the Soviet Union industrial output grew 14-fold. Over the same period, the rate of growth of labour productivity in the USSR was approximately twice as high as the corresponding indicator in the industrialized countries of the West.

In short, the Soviet economy develops dynamically, solving problems which are, as a rule, the problems of growth. This is vividly illustrated by the just-published statistical year-book.

SIBERIAN OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENTS DISCUSSED

LD081802 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 7 TASS -- A decision has been taken in the USSR to speed up the development of Western Siberia -- the country's main fuel base, where more than 60 percent of Soviet oil and above 50 percent of natural gas are extracted. For the time being only six metres of exploration boreholes per one square kilometre have been drilled in this region. This is almost 20 times less than in the "old" oil-bearing areas of the USSR, writes MN information.

Enormous is also the gas potential of Western Siberia, Soviet geologists believe. Tens of trillions of cubic metres of gas have been prospected in Western Siberia. Recently for example, the development of the Yamburg gas deposit has begun. This deposit is located beyond the polar circle at a distance of 400 kilometres to the north from another famous gas deposit -- Urengoy. The first gas pipeline is being laid here now to central regions of the USSR.

In 1986-90 the volume of building and assembling works at the West Siberian deposits will increase 1.6-fold as compared with the current five-year development plan period (1981-85). Besides, considerable sums are allocated for the construction of new roads, railways and housing. Measures have been mapped out to increase the reliability of electricy supplies in this region.

Establishment of an oil-and-gas complex in Western Siberia is one of the most capital-consuming programmes in the Soviet national economy. It cost the Soviet Union several times more than, for example, the Apollo Space Programme cost the Americans. But the Soviet specialists believe it worthwhile. The average period for the capital investments in Western Siberia to be compensated (returned into the national economy as income) lasts in this case according to the estimates by economists, only a year or a year and a half.

Low Level Deposits Extracted

LD060508 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Tyumen, 5 Sep (TASS) -- Soviet geologists have concluded that large reserves of oil and gas are to be found on the lowest "level" underground in Western Siberia, the main fuel-bearing region of the USSR. At the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan (1986-90) oil will be extracted from great depths there. Prospecting at great depths in Western Siberia, given the vastness of the area is a very complex matter. Scientific research has sharply reduced the framework for prospecting. It will be done primarily in the beds of the great dried-up Siberian rivers. Scientists have now selected around ten such hopeful river-beds. The largest of them is the Koltogorsko-Urengoyskoye. It stretches for approximately 2,000 kms underground from the town of Omsk to the Karskoye Sea. The ancient river, relatively narrow at the source, spreads to a width of 100 kms near the mouth.

CSA REPORTS ON AUTUMN HARVEST, WINTER SOWING

LD112316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The crop farmers have had to carry out their harvesting in complex and truly autumnal conditions for the past few days. This is affecting the pace of work both in the east of the country and in the non-Chernozem Zone as well.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, by the beginning of this week, grain crops had been reaped by collective and state farms on almost 89 million hectares and threshed on over 79 million hectares. The greatest amount of work has been carried out over the past few days in Tselinograd Oblast.

The mass harvesting of a number of late crops such as sunflower, grain corn, and sugar-beet has begun. These crops are being harvested in the south of the European part of the country.

The winter sowing plan has been 41 percent fulfilled. Grain crops have been sown on a considerable area by means of intensive technology including the use of production-process wheel-track width [as heard]

The time has arrived for mass plowing of the land to be sown next year with spring crops. The pace of this work is constantly mounting. The farms of Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and the Baltic Republics are successfully coping with the plowing of winter fallow ground, but this work is progressing slowly in the Far East.

FARMS SWITCH TO INTENSIFIED GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD120837 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Soviet farms are switching to intensified grain production. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, this year the new methods have been used on 17 million hectares. The figure is to double next year and is shortly afterwards to reach 60 millions. The new methods call for using high capacity machinery throughout the various farming procedures. They also call for being better grain varieties, pesticides and chemical stimulating growth. This helps to drastically reduce crops' dependence on weather and other natural conditions.

MEAT PRODUCTION RISES, EXPECTED TO DOUBLE

LD121303 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government statistical service reports a rise in the production of meat this year. In the first 8 months of the year, the government purchased 2 and 1/2 percent more meat from farms than it did in the same period last year. At the moment, the Soviet Union is behind some developed nations in the per capita consumption of meat, but has already caught up with them in the consumption of milk, vegetables, fish and bread. In the second half of the eighties, meat production is to double the level of the first half.

ILITARY CHIEFS ATTEND TANKMEN'S DAY CEREMONY

M130909 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

Unidentified "our correspondent" report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's public and servicemen of the apital's garrison was held 6 September in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army to Mark Tankmen's Day.

n the meeting's presidium were: Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first eputy defense minister; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; .I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Admiral .I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; nief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the ilitary Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General .A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces olitical Directorate; marshals of categories of troops; generals; tank troop veterans; ank builders and designers; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizaions and of the capital's labor collectives.

he tankmen were warmly greeted by V.V. Pletnev, fitter at the Moscow No 2 Housing onstruction Combine; V.A. Shchukin, secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; and .A. Zacharov, deputy minister of the defense industry.

rmy General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces, addressed he meeting.

ith great enthusiasm, the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings etter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR ouncil of Ministers.

festive concert was held following the ceremonial meeting.

OKOLOV, OTHERS SPEAK AT MILITARY TRAINING PARLEY

M121520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

Unattributed report: "Conference of Leading Staff of Military Schools, Institutes, and aculties"]

Text] An all-Army conference of leading staff of military schools, institutes, and aculties is being held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow. t is discussing the tasks of training officer cadres at the present stage of the Armed orces' development in the light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum ecisions and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech t leading military cadres in Minsk.

he conference participants heard and discussed reports by Army General I.N. Shkadov, SSR deputy defense minister for personnel, on the state of and measures to further mprove the training of officer cadres for the Army and Navy; by Lieutenant General .A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, n the further intensification of the ideological, political, and moral education of adets and students; and a report by Colonel General D.I. Litovtsev, chief of the efense Ministry Main Directorate of Military Educational Institutions, on the main irections of intensifying the training and educational process in military schools, nstitutes, and military faculties.

Comrades V.P. Dubynin, V.F. Molchanov, O.K. Rogozin, V.V. Bespalov, N.A. Ananyev, M.V. Korotkov, and others spoke in the debate on the reports.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Participating in the work of the conference are Marshals of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.